The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, MAY 9, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SPECIALLY IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN OUR Silk Department

At $1.00

We will offer a heavy, rich lustre, Cashmere finish, Gros Grain

Dress Silk,

Never sold less than $1.50.

At $1.50.

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At $1.50.

COLORED SATIN SURAH, In all the Newest Shades.

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Full lines of new designs in SUMMER SILKS.

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Accurately and promptly executed. Samples of any description will be forwarded on application. Satisfaction guaranteed in all instances.

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Cloaks AND Mantles AT LOW PRICES!

We will place on sale THIS MORNING a choice lot of

700 JACKETS!

At $3.50 Each.

Same goods sold this season for $8 and $10 each.

HAVELOCKS! AND MANTLES!

Correspondingly Low!

This being the last invoice for the season, and arriving late, we offer them as

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We have greatly reduced the price on large lines of PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS; many of them very desirable and good designs. The prices we quote on the above are specially low, to close.

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We import, direct, Special Novelties essential to make home complete, which we offer at astonishingly low prices.

It will be to the interest of the purchasing public to examine our stock and prices before making their Spring selections.

SPIEGEL & CO.

251 and 253 Wabash-av., NEAR JACKSON-ST.

SUMMER RESORT.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

By the death of Copeland Townsend, a change in the proprietorship of the

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, has taken place. The new proprietors, appreciating the importance of keeping pace with other summer-resort hotels, have had the Townsend repainted inside and out, repaired and refurnished, all closets and plumbing put in order where needed, the grounds newly laid out and decorated, new boats and other sources of amusement added, and the whole put in such order as to be pronounced the BIJOU HOTEL of the Northwest.

The proprietors, having put the TOWNSEND in thorough order, have made an arrangement with the undersigned to keep the house for their account, with instructions to spare no expense or labor to make its table, its attendance, its amusements, and comforts the very best in Wisconsin, no matter whether there be left any income on their investment or not. Its table will be supplied with all the seasonable meats, fruits, and vegetables. Music will be in attendance every night for the amusement of guests, and every effort made to render the stay of its guests comfortable and happy. All of which I am determined to do, and shall keep the best house ever opened in Wisconsin. The proprietors do not disguise that it is their expectation to realize for their outlay by the increased popularity of the TOWNSEND, thus adding to the value of their property.

All letters should be addressed to JOHN F. ANTISDEL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Hotel will be ready for guests on May 15. JOHN F. ANTISDEL.

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THE CALIGRAPH, THE ONLY PERFECT Writing-Machine In the World.

It is operated with wonderful ease, always writes neatly and legibly, and about three times faster than the pen. Boxed ready for immediate use and sent to all parts of the country by express.

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GRAND CHANCE.

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At Pewaukee, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, cost about $85,000. Having come into my hands through the death of its former owner, Col. N. P. Iglehart, I offer the same for sale, with furniture, for one-quarter its cost. It is six miles from Waukesha; good fishing, splendid roads, and beautiful surroundings; 200 guests were entertained at times last summer. Here is a fortune for some good man. Terms easy. Apply to B. BOORMAN, Waukesha, Wis.

WANTED.

WANTED

By an old-established boot and shoe jobbing house, an experienced and first-class salesman who is acquainted with Colorado and New Mexico trade. None other need apply, and must furnish undoubted testimonials. Address "H," P. O. Box 5116, Boston, Mass.

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TO Buy 5 to 10 Acres of Sod for Cash. THOMAS DONOHUE, 271 State-st.

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SHIRTS TO ORDER

Every improvement designed to enhance the appearance, add to the durability, or lessen the cost of production of Shirts is employed in our Manufacturing Department.

By confining our products to strictly reliable goods, and offering same at reasonable prices, we solicit your patronage with the assurance that the benefits to be derived therefrom will prove mutual.

OUR STOCK OF "READY-MADE" SHIRTS AND NIGHT-SHIRTS

Is unsurpassed in magnitude, and, from the great variety of Styles and Sizes we show in both *White* and *Fancy* Goods, no one can fail being suited.

Every department is now replete with the *Latest Styles* and best productions of this and foreign countries in

MEN'S Furnishing Goods.

Special attention is asked to our unusually large stocks of

UNDERWEAR HOSIERY, AND NECKWEAR.

WILSON BROS.

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

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REMOVAL.

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COMMON-SENSE BOOT & SHOE DEALERS, HAVE REMOVED TO

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Directly Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

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Northwest corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., CHICAGO.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." *British Medical Journal.*

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Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

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FOR ESCANABA, FAYETTE, ETC.,

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER

MUSKEGON

Will leave for ESCANABA, touching at west shore ports and Fayette, on

Tuesday Morning, May 10, at 9 o'clock.

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Gold PICTURE FRAMES

It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. McELWAIN, Manufacturer, 202 & 204 Wabash-av.

WASHINGTON.

Conferences to Adjust the Differences with the President.

They Prove as Fruitless as Those Which Have Preceded Them.

Conkling Scheming to Prevent the Calling of a Republican Caucus.

Indications that Garfield Will Be Supported in Preference to Conkling.

The Interest of the Senators Plainly Rests with the Administration.

Careless Treasury Officials to Be Requested to Hand In Their Resignations.

Extraordinary Precautions Against Fraud in Letting Contracts for Carrying the Mails.

Secretary Windom Expresses Himself as Confident of Complete Success in His Funding Scheme.

The Nomination of Chandler Likely to Be Rejected and That of Matthews Confirmed.

THE SITUATION.

CONFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—There have been some conferences to-day among the Senators, the purpose of which was to consider whether it would be possible to adjust the difficulty between the Senate and the President, but these conferences have been as fruitless as those which have preceded them. The only definit suggestion that has been made is that the President should appoint Judge Robertson United States District-Attorney in place of Mr. Woodford, withdrawn, allow Merritt to remain as Collector until the expiration of his term, and make other satisfactory provision for Mr. Woodford. It is said that those who have this scheme in contemplation have sent a request to Judge Robertson to come to Washington. The latter, however, is known to be as firm in his unrelenting opposition to a compromise as the President is. He has recently received a telegram from a member of the Administration informing him that his confirmation is certain, and

HE IS NOT DISPOSED TO SURRENDER

what now seems a certainty of having the great office of Collector of the Port of New York in order to rescue Roscoe Conkling from dilema, and it cannot be learned that the President desires that any change in the program should be made. As for Mr. Conkling, if he has a program, he keeps his own counsel and has no confidences except with a very narrow circle of Senators. So far as he is known to have any definit purpose, it is to postpone the calling of another Republicun caucus as long as he can. His theory in seeking delay is, that the Senators are bound by the decision of a former caucus not to take up the New York case so long as he shall object, and to postpone them until next December if necessary.

THERE ARE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION,

however, as to the nature of this caucus decision, some claiming that it does not require the postponement of the Robertson case until December at Conkling's wish, as the friends of the latter claim, and that it means only that this case shall not be allowed to interfere with the transaction of other necessary business, and that when the calendars are cleared of other nominations the way will be open to the consideration of the Robertson case. Mr. Conkling's friends certainly maintain that the caucus decision will allow them to postpone action upon this case until December, and it is for that reason that they will seek to

DELAY THE CALLING OF A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

As the Senators choose to conduct their affairs in caucus, the public may at its pleasure accept either of these two theories, and Senators who complain of misrepresentation simply suffer the penalty of their self-imposed mystery. The same is true as to the report that the Caucus Committee suggested to the President in some way that it would be acceptable to the Senate that Robertson's name should be withdrawn. This statement has been emphatically denied. Some Senators, however, do not hesitate to say that it was their purpose to secure the withdrawal of Robertson's name, and the President himself certainly understood that to be the suggestion of the Caucus Committee of seven.

There has as yet been no call for a caucus, and it is learned that every effort will be made from the Republican side to prevent one.

LORD ROSCOE.

HE IS SURPRISED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Mr. Conkling is reported to be surprised at the fact that a good many Republican Senators upon whose active friendship he had relied now indicate that, the issue having been directly made, they shall support the Administration. Yet there is no reason why he should be surprised. These Senators have been disposed to coöperate with Senator Conkling so far as their own individual interests were not involved; but, when it becomes evident, as it now has, that the Senators may have to choose between the friendship of Roscoe Conkling or the favor of the Administration, there are a good many who will conclude that the President can be of more service to them than Mr. Conkling can. This is said to be specially true of a number of Senators whose campaign for reëlection must take place during the life of the present Administration. The same

REASONS OF ALLEGED SELF-PRESERVATION

which Conkling maintains compel him to the course which he has adopted may, in like manner, compel those he has relied upon to support the Administration rather than Mr. Conkling. Some of the Democrats think they see in the present Senate situation an opportunity to cripple the Mahone movement. They have intimated that, if Mahone should vote to support the Administration with a view of securing Federal patronage, it would be just that Conkling in retaliation should vote against the confirmation of any Mahone men. Of course, if Conkling should make such an alliance with the Democrats, the Mahone mencould not be confirmed.

THE COMMITTEES.

TWO MEETINGS CALLED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Meetings have been called of the Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees for to-morrow morning. The nominations of Stanley Matthews and Don Pardee are to be considered by the Judiciary Committee, and probably that of William E. Chandler. There seems to be no doubt of a favorable report on Pardee. He has practically no opposition in the Senate, and would probably be confirmed at once. Unfavorable reports are expected on Matthews and Chandler, but a recent poll of the Senate

SHOWED A MAJORITY FOR MATTHEWS,

who is thus likely to be confirmed, however reported. Chandler will be rejected by a solid Democratic vote and the Stalwarts under Don Cameron's leadership. There are no very important nominations pending before the Foreign Relations Committee, but Mr. Burnside, as a sub-committee, has in charge the Monroe doctrine resolution reported by Mr. Eaton last session, and, as the subject is one with which Mr. Burnside is fully charged, he may, in the absence of other business, make a report.

The committee meeting will stave off the Republican caucus for another day.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—On the 7th inst. awards for carrying the mails in various parts of the country under the miscellaneous advertisement of March 10 were finally decided upon at the Post-Office Department. The letting of these contracts is not what is known as the regular letting, but consists of service on such routes as from various causes cannot be advertised and let at the usual time and manner. In opening the proposals for these contracts a material departure was made from the usual custom in such cases. The law requires that all proposals for carrying mails shall, before being turned over to the contract offices, be "opened and marked." Heretofore (with one exception, occurring several years ago) the custom has been merely to open bids and stamp them,—a work which some of the officials at the Department say is practically of no value, and evidently not what the law contemplated, since, as no record of bids was made, others could be added after opening, or bids in blank could be filled in so as to secure contracts, or be withdrawn so as to give some favored bidder the contract, or could be changed for some purpose. Some years ago

QUITE A SCANDAL WAS CREATED

in the Department by some of these very doings, and several employés of the contract office were dismissed in consequence; but still, with the exception before alluded to, no change in the manner of opening bids was made. When the present opening was made Postmaster-General James authorized a change to be made, which was as follows: After the bids were opened they were stamped with the date of opening and with an engraved device, of which there is but one in existence. They were then numbered consecutively, arranged by routes, and a list made of them, giving number of bid, name of bidder, number of route on which service is to be made, the amount of bid, and any defect, informality, or irregularity that was discovered. After this the bids were turned over to the contract office, and a list furnished the Postmaster-General with the engraved device mentioned. Before these bids were turned over to the contract office they were always either under the eyes of the Committee appointed to examine and mark them, or in a vault, the keys of which were in exclusive possession of one of the Committee.

It will be seen that under this plan there is no opportunity whatever for tampering with bids by any one disposed to do so in the Department without certain discovery, and that no bids can be abstracted or new ones admitted. It is so good a plan that the Postmaster-General will probably cause it to be adopted for all future openings of bids for star-route and other contracts.

FUNDING.

SECRETARY WINDOM CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 8.—Secretary Windom is confident of the complete success of his funding policy. The Treasury has already received notice from the holders of $102,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds that they wish to extend them at 3½. The United States Treasurer holds $25,000,000 already presented for continuance. There are held in Europe $20,000,000 of 6 per cents, all of which it is expected will be continued. Only two days remain under the call for the notification of the desire to exchange. Mr. Windom does not expect to have to redeem a single bond of the entire $198,000,000 6 per cents outstanding. No policy has yet been determined with respect to the 5s, but it is quite possible that the same plan will be adopted as to them.

NOTES.

WILL BE REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—It is reported that the resignations of the Sixth Auditor, the Deputy Sixth Auditor, and of the chief division officer of that bureau will be requested next week. This is the auditing office of the Treasury, which has to do with Post-Office contracts, and it is the theory of those who have been investigating these contracts that the officers should have taken more care to see to it that the Government should not have been subjected to such wasteful expenditure in the star-route business. A relative of the Deputy Sixth Auditor is counsel for one of the principal star-route men.

SMALLEY.

Friends of E. V. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, say that he will have a Consulate to either Vienna or Berlin before long. As Representative Farwell is understood to have secured the promise that Consul-General Kreissman, at Berlin, should not be removed, Mr Smalley may be sent to Vienna.

GEN. LE DUC,

Commissioner of Agriculture, is endeavoring to retain his place, and has been circulating petitions in his own behalf.

SENATOR FRYE

returned here to-night.

WANTS EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Chairman Jewell, of the Republican National Committee, has issued a circular inviting expressions of opinion from Republicans throughout the country in regard to the best methods or rules which should be adopted for electing delegates to the next National Convention in 1884.

VENEERED BRICK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 8.—It is boldly asserted that the brick-veneered plan of erecting dwelling-houses and other buildings originated in this city, D. S. Chadwick, one of our brick manufacturers, claiming the honor of being the first in this country to build after this style. A residence now standing in the Seventh Ward, built twenty-two years ago, is set down with confidence as being the primitive brick-veneered building in the United States. Perhaps testimony showing the untenableness of Watertown's position on this question can be presented, and if so, let it be given to the public.

INSANE FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., May 8.—Mrs. George Brinkworth, who lives about fourteen miles from here, became insane in consequence of religious excitement the other day, and, leaving her house, walked ten or twelve miles before she was overtaken. She will be sent to the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis.

BISHOP HENNESSY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 8.—Bishop Hennessy arrived home yesterday from a seven months' trip to Rome. He was presented with a $2,000 team and carriage by the clergymen of his diocese as a token of esteem. He was also serenaded last evening by his parishioners.

THE DAKOTA FLOODS.

Graphic Description of the Ruin Wrought by the High Water in Dakota.

The "Tribune's" Special Correspondent Visits the Desolated Country.

Once Fertile Farms Now Covered with Five Feet of Sand.

The Settlers Compelled to Eat Their Seed for This Year's Sowing.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Vegetable Seeds Needed for Planting

The Stench from the Thousands of Dead and Decaying Animals Sickening.

Fears that the Horrors of the Winter Will Be Followed by an Epidemic.

Pressing Need of Prompt and Liberal Donations to the Stricken People.

IN DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PIERRE, D. T., May 8.—I have seen nothing so far to change my formerly-expressed conviction that the bulk of the suffering from the flood is confined to the territory between Yankton and Elk Point. There are three causes for the comparative immunity: the conformation of the country, the freedom from ice-gorges, and the more sparsely settled condition of the riparian sections above Yankton. There are no such huge bottoms as that in which ill-fated Meckling stood, though there are, of course, plenty of lands exposed to overflow. Higher bluffs and more of them predominate, and almost all the towns—Springfield for example—are completely removed from even fear of danger from any deluge the Missouri could pour down. The ice does not appear to have gorged either so extensively or disastrously, and where it did, the lands overflowed were not of especial value or at all thickly settled. Not only are settlers scarcer than below, but they do not, except in special instances, seem of as good a class, nor nearly as well to do. This remark

DOES NOT AT ALL APPLY TO SPRINGFIELD,

which is regarded as one of Dakota's banner towns in point of intelligence, culture, and wealth. The farm-houses are small, most of them built of logs or slabs, and of outbuildings there is a decided partiality noticeable. I have given the brighter side of the picture, but do not imagine there is not a very much darker one. The losses by flood only seem small by comparison, and are bad enough even with all the favorable conditions mentioned. Those parts of Green Island and Franklin Bottoms situated above Yankton suffered necessarily as badly as the rest of the same territory, of which I have already telegraphed at length. Further up the river we reach Bon Homme Island, the property principally of Dr. Burleigh, of Yankton. The island is of a good many hundred acres area and had many dwellers. The water swept over it as if it were only the merest islet, and not only denuded it of houses and barns, but left

A DEPOSIT OF SAND

fully five feet in thickness, and utterly ruined one of the finest growths of timber along the river. Mr. Kountz, a well-known steamboat pilot, and a son of Commodore Kountz, the noted boatowner and contractor, was living on the island with his family. His farm happened to be the highest there was, and, fortunately for the lives of all, about ten feet square of it remained uncovered by the floods. On this meagre patch the family spent three days and nights, until finally rescued by boats from the Dakota side of the river. A family named Bates, consisting of a man, woman, and two children, left their house with the avowed purpose of reaching the Nebraska shore in a small skiff. Mr. Lee, a relative of Mrs. Bates, told me that the quartet had never been heard of since the night of their flight, and he very much feared all had perished. So many marvelous escapes had been reported, however, that he had not given up hope, notwithstanding great lapse of time. This same Lee had to leave his house from a second-story window in a small dugout,

THE WATER RISING MUCH MORE RAPIDLY

than he had thought possible. In almost all cases, however, the river, more considerate than below, gave ample warning, so that a large proportion of the stock was driven to the hills and saved. The Town of Bon Homme, on the east bank of the river, is too high ever to have been in danger, and the Russian settlement near by, though partly overflowed, was damaged but little. I saw one sawmill which the ice had completely demolished, but had left the timbers and machinery in close proximity to their former resting-place. Those of the inhabitants with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing at the various landings the steamer has made to land supplies, of which she had quite a quantity on board, have proven very uncommunicative, and seem suspicious and sullen. One cannot help pitying them all, however, for the winter has been a terribly trying and severe one. Cut off by deep snows or swollen streams, both earlier and later in the season than ever before, from all commerce with the outer world, many, if not all, have been reduced to such straits for food that

THE FLOOD COULD FIND BUT LITTLE

save their dwellings to destroy, and so glad were the sufferers to see the huge snow drifts and fields melt away and the icy fetters disappear from the river that they recked little of the mischances the vanishing vexation brought with them. Remember, I am speaking now of the dwellers in the low lands along the Missouri proper, not of the hardy and prosperous settlers of the upper bench and high lands further back, who have done much and will do more to relieve their confrères. Nowhere, however, were visible such signs of rapid, remorseless raging in the country further south. How it may be further up the Missouri I cannot say, but believe it may be safely asserted that, except at East and West Pierre, and leaving out a large amount of corded wood destroyed, the damage has not been very much greater in this section than is consequent upon the breaking up of the river after every winter of usual severity. In many places, on higher ground, I saw

FARMERS SEEDING THE GROUND.

Even the bottoms, now that the water has run off, are rapidly drying and will soon be ready for the plow, and the drag deposit has not been heavier than usual, while the channel of the river remains as it was, save the slight detours and cuts, which are as certain on the Missouri as any natural sequence. Where prairie fires have passed, the grass is already tinting the ground with green, and willow and cottonwood will in a few days be in the full glory of their vernal dress, since of moisture there is not lack, and the hot sun is rapidly warming the soil into vigor. Two months from now the damages done by the floods in the country on the east side of the Missouri, from Springfield north to Fort Hall, will be largely effaced, and the suffering as fully relieved as it can be, with a decided moiety of the sufferers tending toward pauperism. On the west bank, so far as the Missouri Valley is concerned, the same state of affairs may be said to exist. On our arrival at Fort Randall we found a repetition of woful tales rife. White Earth settlement, opposit, did not suffer very heavily, and

THOSE WHO NEEDED FOOD WERE IMMEDIATELY SUPPLIED

from the fort, as were the sufferers on Peace Island, a little way up the river. The Ponca, a somewhat considerable stream flowing into the Missouri about eighteen miles below Randall, has agreeably disappointed those who know its characteristics, and gone out quietly with slight infliction of loss. The Niobrara, or Running Water, also behaved very respectably, though as it is a large stream draining many hundred square miles of territory, the aggregate of damage done was far from slight. The tales of dire want on the part of the entire community come from the Keyapaca Sioux, or Turtle Hill, emptying into the Niobrara fully sixty miles from the mouth, the course of the confluent being a little north of east. Keyapaca Town, at the junction of the two streams, is distant across the country from Fort Randall about thirty-five miles, and yet supplies have been sent by Col. Andrews, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding at the post named, for more than 2,000 people. Full rations to the above amount in everything except sugar have been sent to Keyapaca for ten days under charge of Capt. Quimby, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and it is estimated that fully as great a number of

RATIONS WILL BE NEEDED FOR SIXTY DAYS,

and, as the drain on the resources of the post has been very considerable, additional supplies will have to be forwarded from the depots down river. Of course this can be readily done. At Peace Island, Col. Andrews issued 300 rations. The difficulties in reaching the sufferers on the Keyapaca can scarcely be exaggerated, as the whole country intervening had been more or less overflowed, and the wagons sunk to their hubs in clayey mud. Their condition was not consequent on floods, though they of course added evils. The unprecedented severity of the winter, with resultant loss of stock and utter isolation from basis of supply, had far more to do with the lamentable state of affairs than swollen streams or gorging ice. The people were reduced to the consumption of their seeds, even the sorghum seed not escaping. The few accounts which reached Randall represent a condition of absolute want and

CLOSE APPROXIMATION TO STARVATION

truly pitiable and lamentable. The poor fellows who reached the supply trains after a bitter struggle through the swollen streams and deep snow snatched the portions allotted them, scarcely tarrying to thank the pitying officer who issued them, and rushed off to where their wives and children were waiting for the long-craved supplies. This, too, in a region formerly fertile and favored, from which last summer famine seemed as far removed as from any eastern valley or plateau. There are those who say the estimate of numbers is too high, that there are not so many settlers in Keyapaca Valley, and that the maximum would not reach 2,000 men, women, and children. They may be right, though the United States officers, being disinterested and officially trained to accuracy, are apt to come very close in a question of figures for Governmental information. Granting that the number is too great, the degree of suffering no one disputes, nor the need for instant aid and comfort. Capt. Dayne, finding that bacon and other staple supplies were running short in the Randall Commissary Department, advised sending a courier to the nearest telegraph office with information as to the state of affairs and a requisition for

NEEDED ARTICLES OF FOOD.

His recommendation will doubtless be adopted and speedily attended to, and the wants of the sufferers secured. As far as I learn from necessarily imperfect data procured, the Keyapaca sufferers do not need as much aid from the Nation at large as their fellows of Missouri bottoms. The floods damaged property some, of course, but not to the extent elsewhere endured, and with the return of spring and the disappearance of the long-incumbering snow farmers can get to seeding with hopes of a crop in due season. But, as stated, they have eaten the seeds in their extremity, and this should at once be supplied by National charity. Donations of clothing would not be amiss in many instances. All corn, wheat, oats, and vegetable seeds for speedy planting are needed by these people. One feature of the floods between Yankton and Vermilion must prove serious, and that is the effect on the health of the communities when the water eventually goes off and the hot sun beats down with the power equal to that felt in regions far to the southward. It is feared the stench from the thousands of drowned cattle, hogs, and horses will be so overpowering as to render otherwise habitable localities

PLAGUE-STRICKEN AND ABANDONED.

Malerial fevers must of necessity abound, and the hardships of the last four weeks have not been the best preparations for resistance to insidious disease. Medicines therefore, and especially quinine, could be donated with profit. So also could lumber for building, as the ice and water carried off much of the material which the householder can now but illy afford to replace. Shelter of some sort he must have ere another winter comes with its rigors. I make these suggestions as many may be both able and willing to make donations of specific articles who would be unable to give equivalents in cash subscriptions.

Nearly opposit Yankton Agency, and about eighty miles above Yankton by river, we passed the steamboat Meade, of the Akin Line. She is high and dry on one of the small river bottoms, seemingly little damaged, but fully three quarters of a mile from the river, so that it is somewhat problematical whether she can be launched before next high-water or not. The Meade was loaded last fall with stores for Rosebud Agency, and was frozen in at the head of Peace Island. Before the break-up she was deserted by all but a lad, who stuck to her through all

THE VICISSITUDES OF THE FLOOD

and is still on board. Nearly all her cargo was found in fair condition, and much of it has been already taken out and hauled to the river bank for reshipment.

The actual state of affairs at Pierre is involved in doubt in the East. As it is on the Missouri River, it will not be out of place to have a reliable report. West Pierre, the site of the old fur trading post, is completely destroyed and its warehouses carried away. Northward from Fort Hale to within thirty miles of Pierre the primitive frontier is traversed, and the boat is often for hours out of sight of house, ranche, or cabin. The catalog of damages is the chief one, and no extensive losses of any other property than cattle are reported. There are, of course, here and there a few acres of tillable and rolling bench land, but the majority of the country, as seen from the deck, is characterized by a sterile look,—high, bare bluffs, with cleft coolies filled with cedar trees abound, and timber is none too plenty. Back of the bluffs and out of sight from the river the lands are as good as elsewhere, and largely settled upon, though with nothing like the density of population remarked below. From proprietors of wood-yards along the banks I learned that

THE SUFFERING THIS WINTER HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED,

and people have been reduced to the direst straits for food. One of the prettiest locations along the whole stream is a little town named Chamberlain, located near the mouth of American Creek, on the eastern bank. The inhabitants of the town have been so completely cut off from the outside world this winter by the deep snows that they have suffered many serious privations, while the farmers round about have endured hunger, cold, and want. They have eaten everything eatable. The reiterated report of consumed seeds is again met with. No one seeing the people would for a moment doubt the veracity of their statements. They are haggard with long-drawn-out anxiety, and gaunt with unsatisfied appetite. Applications for assistance were made by some of the settlers near Fort Hale at that post, but beyond temporary relief Lieut. Blunt, commanding, had till very lately not authority to grant the requests made.

THE LOSSES OF CATTLE,

to which I referred above, though not enormous in the aggregate, are quite serious when the large percentage of deaths is observed. Messrs. Reid, Roseau, and Walworth are the three heaviest cattle-owners and raisers. Of 3,500 head alive last fall it is doubtful whether 500 remain. Walworth's loss is by far the greatest, as he owned fully 2,000 head. The poor beasts literally starved to death. The herders cut off the tops of trees, hoping the tender bark and shoots would afford sustenance, but the quantity was too small or quality innutritious, as the hope proved fallacious. Near the bank at which our boat lay Sunday night was a corral in which were 300 carcasses of steers; and the air was so tainted with the odor of decaying flesh that it was impossible to stay outside of the cabin in comfort. It is appalling to think of the sickness the thousands of putrifying bodies in the bottom will breed, and there seems no way of escape or prevention open. Many of the poor brutes who managed to live through the winter and escape the floods have perished in the quicksands along the shores of streams and of the main river. Devoured with thirst, they made straight for the water, only to become hopelessly mired in the treacherous footing, their struggles serving to sink them deeper, and thus die horribly and lingeringly. I have seen from the deck of the Helena quite a number of cases of this latter mode of destruction.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—It is thought that trains of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroads will be able to cross the Missouri River bridge at this point on Monday. The long dirt and trestle approach on the Harlem side was damaged to the amount of about $20,000 by the late flood, and since the water receded gangs of men have been at work day and night to repair the damage. An immense amount of freight has accumulated on the east and north sides of the river, and thousands of loaded cars are side-tracked at stations in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The river fell thirteen inches to-day, and most of the flat or top part of the levee along the business front of the river has reappeared above the water, and shipping facilities are much increased and improved. In East St. Louis there is an equally improved condition of things. Cahokia Creek is flowing down stream again, and that part of the bottom overflowed by backwater from this creek is now draining towards the river. All the railroads are hard at work repairing their tracks as the water recedes, and it is hoped that within a week, unless another rise comes, business will be fully resumed and everything moving along normally again.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 7.—The several railroads leading out of this city have done wonders during the past week in repairing the damage incident to the late inundation. The Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs run trains regularly to Atchison, and north to Bigelow. The St. Joe & Western are running as usual, and the Missouri Pacific announces the opening of their entire line. Business has suffered greatly, but activity will follow now. The river at this point marks nine feet, ten and one-half inches above low water at 6 p. m., and still falling slowly.

THE SIGNAL-SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 9—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, winds mostly southerly, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary barometer and temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, east to south winds, stationary barometer and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, stationary or lower barometer, variable winds shifting southerly, higher temperature.

The Missouri continues to fall. The Mississippi will continue falling at St. Louis, and will rise at Le Claire and Davenport.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

The barometer is highest in the Canadian maritime provinces and lowest in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen 7 to 16 degrees in the Lower Lake region, and fallen slightly in Texas. Cloudy weather and rain prevail in the Upper Lake region and west Gulf States. Easterly winds continue in the New England and south Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi and the west Gulf States the prevailing winds are southerly.

The Missouri has fallen twelve inches at Brunswick, eighteen inches at Booneville, and twenty-eight inches at Hermann. It is below the danger line at all stations.

The Mississippi has risen seven inches at Dubuque and nine inches at Davenport. It is one foot eleven inches above the danger-line and falling rapidly at St. Louis, two feet seven inches above and rising slowly at Cairo, six inches above at Vicksburg, five inches below at Memphis, and at the danger line at New Orleans.

The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States to-day and the latter district to-morrow, and that partly cloudy weather and occasional rain will prevail in the Gulf States, Lake region, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee to-day. The Missouri will probably continue to fall, and the Mississippi to fall at St. Louis and to rise at Le Claire and Davenport.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8—10:18 p. m.

Time.	*Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.863	67.1	79	S	4	......	Clear.
11:00 a. m.	29.873	67.4	79	S	6	......	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.856	75.8	68	S. W.	9	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.747	82.0	46	S	13	......	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.745	82.0	46	S	15	......	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.783	71.0	66	S	8	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.790	71.1	71	S	6	0.6	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.794.
Mean thermometer, 72.8.
Mean humidity, 63.7.
Highest temperature, 82.0.
Lowest temperature, 61.8.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'r.
Albany	78	64	S. W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Alpena	52	53	N. W.	Gentle	1.60	Th'ng.
Buffalo	63	61	S. W.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Cairo	83	72	S. W.	Fresh	....	Fair.
Cheyenne	69	52	S. E.	Fresh	....	Fair.
Chicago	82	71	S	Fresh	.06	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	85	73	S	Light	....	Fair.
Cleveland	78	71	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Davenport	73	70	S. W.	....	....	Clear.
Denver	67	69	N. W.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Des Moines	78	67	N. E.	Gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Detroit	79	71	S. E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Dodge City	65	50	N	Light	....	Clear.
Dubuque	....	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth	62	49	N	Light	....	Clear.
Erie	74	67	S. E.	Light	....	Clear.
Escanaba	....	57	S. E.	Fresh	.6	H.rain
Fort Garry	....	54	S	Fresh	....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	....	74	S	Calm	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	79	....	S. E.	Brisk	.1	L.rain.
Indianapolis	82	76	S. E.	Gentle	.04	Fair.
Keokuk	74	70	S. E.	Gentle	.11	Th'ng.
La Crosse	77	65	N	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	76	68	S. W.	Gentle	....	L.rain.
Louisville	87	71	S. E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Marquette	....	65	S. W.	Fresh	.3	L.rain
Memphis	77	73	S. E.	Gentle	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	66	61	E	Fresh	.2	Foggy.
Nashville	82	70	S. E.	Brisk	.0	L.rain.
North Platte	72	58	S. E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Omaha	78	63	N	Fresh	....	Clear.
Oswego	67	61	S	Gentle	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	84	66				
Port Huron	80	66	....	Fresh	....	Fair.
Rochester	80	65	S. W.	Light	....	Clear.
Sandusky	78	74	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Springfield	83	73	S	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	80	71	S	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	74	69	N. E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Toledo	82	73	S. W.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	68	S. E.	Gentle	1.64	Th'ng.
Antonio	....	78	S. E.	Light	....	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	70	57	N	Fresh	....	Fair.
Buford	65	50	W	Gentle	....	Fair.
Denison	....	76	S	Fresh	....	Fair.
Galveston	....	75	S	Fresh	....	L.rain.
Moorhead	71	62	N. E.	Fresh	....	Fair.
Port Eads	75	75	S. E.	Fresh	.0	Fair.
Vincennes	....	74	S	Fresh	....	Clear.

NEW YORK.

Garfield's Action in Withdrawing the Nominations of Conkling's Friends

The Sole Topic of Discussion Among Politicians of All Shades.

Prevailing Opinion that the President Is Master of the Situation.

Thomas M. Nichol, of the Honest-Money League, on Senator Conkling.

He Accuses Him of Having Contemplated Treason in the Late Campaign,

And Says the Country Is Heartily Sick and Tired of His Insolence.

"Star-Route" Contracts Let in Washington, but Devised in Gotham.

Inauguration Last Evening of Another Alleged Pedestrian Contest.

"THE KING IS DEAD."

VIEWS REGARDING CONKLING'S RELATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The politicians in this city have of course been greatly interested in the action of the President in regard to the New York nominations. Many of those personally concerned, like Stewart L. Woodford and Marshal Payn and their friends, have been absent in Washington, while others have been in Albany looking after the Street Cleaning and other bills, but there have been enough of the active politicians remaining to form groups in the corridors of the Astor House, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and like favorite resorts. In all of these places the subject of conversation has been the President's action, its effect upon the Robertson nomination, and the probable outcome of

THE ATTEMPT OF SENATOR CONKLING TO DICTATE THE NOMINATIONS

to Federal offices in the State. As the politicians are most of them personally interested in the result, they were chary of expressing opinions for publication. It was particularly noticeable that the "machine" men were unusually guarded in their statements when the reporter was about. Opinions differed, according to the predilections of the persons expressing them, as to the wisdom of the President's action in withdrawing the nominations. But all agreed that it made him master of the situation. A well-known friend of Mr. Conkling said: "I have greatly regretted that there have arisen any differences between Mr. Conkling and the President, as I think it will have a bad effect on the party in this State. There are State officers and a full Legislature to be elected in November, and, being an off year, the Republicans are always apt to poll a light vote. The two parties are so evenly divided in this State that a light Republican vote

MEANS A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

We cannot afford to lose the election this year, and a quarrel in the Republican ranks will be apt to lead to that result."

"But whom do you hold responsible for this state of affairs?" asked the reporter.

"Well," replied Conkling's friend, "I think in this case the Senator has pursued an unwise course. If he could not have induced the President to withdraw Mr. Robertson's name he should have allowed the nomination to be confirmed without open opposition, as the President showed a disposition to recognize Mr. Conkling in making other appointments. There are a great many offices to be filled in this State during the President's term. President Hayes made very few changes, reappointing Mr. Conkling's friends in most instances. Now, if Mr. Conkling makes war on the Administration these offices will be filled with persons whom he cannot control, and he will be unable to make up for the loss of that patronage. He has now four-fifths of the men in the Custom-House. He cannot expect to retain them under such circumstances. He made up for the loss of patronage during Hayes' term

BY COMBINATIONS WITH THE DEMOCRATS;

but it is improbable that he can do that in future. His own term expires with the President's. Therefore he cannot depend upon the next Administration. That is why I think he has made a mistake."

"Do you believe he will be able to secure the rejection of Judge Robertson?"

"No; because many other Senators are in the same position that Mr. Conkling is in, and they will not care to act with him and thus commit political suicide. Then, in a contest of this kind, the people are naturally with the President."

The anti-machine Republicans were well pleased with the President's course. They all agreed that it was the only way the President could save himself from humiliation under the extra constitutional proceeding known as the "courtesy of the Senate." It was particularly noticeable, also, that many Republicans who have not taken any part in the "machine" and anti-machine contests in the city and State

WERE OUTSPOKEN IN COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

A well-known Republican merchant, who took an active part in the business-men's movement in the last campain, said:

"I am glad the President has taken this course. It will be the salvation of the Republican party in this State. It is a notification that we are not longer to be the subjects of a boss, and ruled by a machine which has nearly ruined the party here."

"Ruined in what way?" asked the reporter.

"By driving many of the best men in the party into obscurity because they would not be bossed. In 1874 the machine failed to get its candidate nominated for Governor, and we lost the State. In 1876 the same thing happened because the machine candidate for President was not nominated. In 1879 the machine had its way in part, and the party nominees were saved through a Democratic division. Last year we got a candidate whom both the "machine" and anti-machine could support, hence

WE CARRIED THE STATE WITHOUT TROUBLE.

Therefore, it is self-evident that without harmony between the two sides we would lose the State this year again. The President sought to give us harmony, but Mr. Conkling will not have it. Now, if the President triumphs, as he will, both sides will be reorganized, and can unite on State ticket that will be successful. It will be understood that machine rule is over, and that a man is not to be proscribed because he has a candidate not approved by the boss. When that is accomplished the Republican party will be triumphant in this State. But if Mr. Conkling has his way, and if every Republican is proscribed that has opinions differing from him, the State will be lost, as Democratic divisions cannot be depended upon this year."

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN SENATOR

who was in the city attending to some private business said, in discussing the situation at Washington:

"In my opinion, the Senate will adjourn this week without having confirmed the nomination of Judge Robertson."

"Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because the President by his latest move has put a number of the Republican Senators in a very awkward position. Two years ago several of us voted against the confirmation of Mr. Merritt on the ground that Mr. Arthur had not served the four years for which he had been appointed. Now the same question must be raised. I do not say that when the time comes that we will be against Judge Robertson, but that was the position that was taken two years ago, and I do not see how many of us can go back upon what we then did."

"What effect will the withdrawal of some of the New York appointments have, in your opinion?"

"It has had a very different effect from what I think Gen. Garfield thought it would. I believe

IT WAS A MISTAKE,

and I think most of the Republican Senators so consider it. As to just what will be the result, it is hard to say. I do not think the name of Judge Robertson will come up for confirmation."

"If that is the case, will it not be taken as a triumph for Senator Conkling?"

"Not in my opinion. Of course the situation is such that one move or the other will be claimed by the party favoring that which is successful as a certain sort of triumph; but I believe that the people at large, when they understand in just what light those who would otherwise have voted for the confirmation of Judge Robertson stand, will conclude that not bringing up Judge Robertson's name was the best thing to do for harmony and the wisest thing to do under the circumstances. It is to be regretted, to say the least, that the present situation has been brought about. When so

MUCH DEPENDS UPON NEW YORK STATE,

and when the vote is so close, it is poor statesmanship to widen the breach between Conkling and anti-Conkling, because the Republican party needs the coöperation of the one as much as the other."

"Is it probable that the nomination of Riddleberger will be confirmed?"

"No, because after the executive business has been disposed of you could not keep a quorum of Senators in Washington twenty-four hours."

"Then will the Mahone movement be defeated?"

"Not in my judgment, because there are so many people in the South who are fully aware that if they pursue their present course it means sure political death. They will grasp the Independent movement which Senator Mahone has in hand as the only thing to lead up to that state of political sentiment which the better and more liberal classes have so long wished for."

GARFIELD VS. CONKLING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS M. NICHOL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A reporter found Thomas M. Nichol at his hotel yesterday and asked his views on the prevailing topic of political interest, the contest between Senator Conkling and the President, and particularly on the President's action in withdrawing the New York appointments. Mr. Nichol said: "The President did not make the quarrel. He had a right to make appointments. The quarrel is made by those who oppose the President in a quarrelsome spirit and manner. Gen. Garfield is not a quarrelsome man. He is the very opposit.

SENATOR CONKLING HAS QUARRELED

with more of his associates than any other man in public life. Look over the list of public men that Conkling has either quarreled with or publicly and contemptuously sneered at: Blaine, Sherman, Hayes, Schurz, Evarts, Foster, Fenton, Curtis, Hoar, Burnside, Bayard, Lamar, and many others. Besides a whole life of such notorious insolence and disregard of the common courtesies of a gentleman as no other man was ever tolerated in, and he won't be tolerated in much longer."

"You don't seem to be an admirer of Conkling?"

"No, sir; I am

NOT AN ADMIRER OF ANY BULLY OR TYRANT."

Here Mr. Nichol paused and said: "Now, I have said harsh things, such things as never ought to be said unless they can be fully sustained, and then not unless there is great provocation to justify them. But for one I am heartily tired of the strange deference paid to this man's place and conduct in public life. He is a vicious, uncertain, disagreeable, disturbing element of doubt always. For nearly three months last summer nobody knew whether he was going to support the Republican ticket or not. He left Chicago without speaking to Gen. Garfield of his nomination, and when Garfield visited Washington and happened to ask Carl Schurz to ride a few blocks with him, when they were both going on an errand in the same direction,

CONKLING BEGAN TALKING ABOUT IT

as though it had been an act of high treason. He did not answer a respectful note that Gen. Garfield had addressed him because he went out riding with the 'professional foreigner.' Now his friends magnify what he did in the campaign, and tell us that if he hadn't helped Garfield couldn't have been elected, and he is entitled to have his wishes regarded; he carried the country, etc. That is, he ought to be thanked and paid for not being treacherous after he considered the matter three months, and had concluded it wouldn't pay. Why don't somebody say that Blaine or Sherman is entitled to special favors because

THEY WERE NOT TREACHEROUS,

or Gen. Logan, or Mr. Schurz? And yet Conkling and his friends talk about perfidy."

"Do you wish to be understood as saying that Conkling contemplated treachery in the campaign?"

"I do wish to be understood as saying I believe that very thing, and I believe it on evidence, too."

"Does Garfield believe so?"

"I don't know that, and I don't pretend to speak for him, but he knows all the facts to which I have alluded, and more, too, and I suspect he appreciates them. Of one thing," said Nichol in conclusion, "I am very certain, the people of other parts of the country are heartily tired of

THESE INCESSANT BICKERINGS ABOUT NEW YORK AFFAIRS,

and of the fact that needful legislation for the whole country should be made to wait on them, and pretty soon they will place the seal of their displeasure so emphatically on the man who intrudes his own interest and selfishness in the way of public business and interests, that, though he were made of brass, he will step down and out from the position of a leader in the Republic."

"STAR ROUTES."

THE SWINDLE TO BE FULLY EXPOSED.

NEW YORK, May 8.—To-morrow a morning paper will print the first of a series of articles concerning the "star-route" contracts. The opening dispatch is in a great measure devoted to a history of various routes and the means used to have the pay for transporting mails over them increased. The beginning of the story is suggestive, and is as follows:

THE STORY.

The time will come when the rings which have plundered the Treasury of the United States by means of contracts for carrying the mails will take their place in the history and estimation of the American people by the side of the most infamous organizations of their kind. That time is nearly at hand. The Tweed ring of New York and the canal ring of New York have passed beyond the period of denial, explanation, and attempted defense, and their dishonesty and corruption are facts as firmly established in history as the events of the War of the Revolution. The "star service" rings are still in existence, but their condition resembles that of the snake that has lost its head and is seeking to replace it. The head is gone, but

THERE IS TREMENDOUS ENERGY AND POWER IN THE BODY.

Nevertheless, without a head these organizations must die. It is a great struggle in which these rings are engaged. Their influence extends in almost every direction; their agents are numerous in both great political parties, their operations have been interwoven with great political undertakings; their strength can be understood only by those who have sought for evidence of their corruption and seen the efforts which they have put forth in their own defense. There are intelligent persons who predict they will win this their greatest battle as they have won battles before. The people will make the fulfillment of this prediction impossible as soon as they plainly understand the manner in which

THEY HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

To the people facts must be shown, for with them lies the remedy through their Representatives in Congress. In the past the people and their representatives have innocently been a bulwark for the protection of these rings. Any attempt to lay bare their accumulation of wickedness has been denounced as an attack upon the energetic pioneers of our growing West and Southwest, and the honest influence of those people has been sufficient to bring the scale in favor of the persons who were robbing them under pretense of a brand-new policy for a thorough dissemination of intelligence. In the last annual report of the Postmaster-General (Maynard), then holding that office, there was the following assertion: "The general public cares only to know that its correspondence is conveyed to its destination with certainty, celerity, and security, and

PAYS LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE METHODS

by which these ends are attained." This is true, and in this truth may be seen the safety of the rings. When the people determine to pay some attention to these methods then the reign of the "star-service" rings will be at an end. The evidence which has been rapidly accumulating since Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh joined hands for the prosecution and punishment of the guilty persons will be the basis, it is expected, for a large number of important suits. These suits will be carried on by the Government's prosecution officers in many States and Territories. The authorities who now have this evidence cannot, of course, give it to the press. Some of

THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE "FANCY ROUTES"

is, however, notorious, and reference will be made to it in connection with some of the routes which will be described. The main purpose of these histories, however, is to set before the people the methods by which so much money has been given away and thrown away, as shown by the official records themselves. Washington was the place where the official work was done, but the inside plans were laid in New York, where a house was hired and set apart for consultation.

ITEMS.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The striking bakers held a meeting to-day. Their late quarters have been abandoned and the strike is virtually over. The men, while congratulating themselves on the success of the strike, say they expect soon that they will have to engage in another of a more hostile character, as "boss" bakers are still very bitter against them, and doubtless as soon as their present difficulty is over they will try to devise some means of ridding themselves of all Union men.

ANOTHER SIX-DAY WALK.

A six-days' walk under the management of John Ennis commenced to-night at the rink. The following are the entries: John Hughes, John Sullivan, George Hazael, Ephraim Cless, E. Geldert, Daniel Burns, George Barbour, Henry Wakeman, and Philip Mignault. To be entitled to a share in the gate money a pedestrian must cover 500 miles. Sixty per cent goes to first man, 40 to second, and 30 to third, and 20 to fourth. The first mile was covered by Mignault in 6:18, by Hazael in 6:22, and by Hughes in 6:26, the others following in a bunch.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 8.—The Rock Island Glass Works were destroyed by fire at soon after midnight last night. At 11 the watchman made his rounds and found that all was right. An hour later the blaze was beyond control, having spread from the furnace-room. The works have been doing a heavy business since 1880, and were crowded with orders. The office and warerooms were saved, and with them about $45,000 worth of glass in boxes ready for shipment. The loss will reach $50,000, including the enforced idleness during rebuilding. The insurance on the buildings, machinery, and contents is $40,000, divided as follows: National, of Hartford, $2,500; Westchester, of New York, $2,500; Union, of San Francisco, $2,500; Orient, of Hartford, $2,500; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, $2,000; American Central, of St. Paul, $2,500; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Star, of New York, $1,000; Germania, of New York, $5,000; Metropole, of France, $2,500; Rochester German, of New York, $1,000; Newark Fire of Newark, $1,500; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,500; London Assurance, of London, $2,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $1,500; Commercial Union, of London, $1,500; Buffalo German, of New York, $1,500; Queen, of Liverpool, $2,500; North American, of Philadelphia, $2,500.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 285 at 7:20 last evening was caused by a mat catching fire from a kitchen-stove at No. 108 Foster street, owned by A. Stagmer, of No. 424 West Harrison street, and occupied on the second floor, where the fire broke out, by Mrs. Hanley. Damage, trifling.

The alarm from Box 437 at 4:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by some shavings catching fire from a furnace at Parker & Page's planing-mill, at the corner of Laflin and Twenty-second streets. The blaze was extinguished with but slight damage by the Fire Department.

The alarm from Box 89 at 3:40 yesterday afternoon was turned in by a woman who saw steam issuing from Libby, McNeill & Libby's packing-house, at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, which she mistook for smoke.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—Saturday afternoon half the town was on the run at the alarm of fire and the announcement that the Mohr & Mohr Distillery was in flames. There was stored in the building at the time 248,000 gallons of whisky, and nearly 1,000 head of cattle were in the pens. The fire, however, did no damage, being extinguished after a small hole had been burned in the roof over one of the boilers. About $100,000 insurance is carried on property there.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—The foundry and machine shops of Hetherington & Berner, on West South street, were damaged $1,100 by fire last night. The firm lost valuable patterns, which cannot be replaced, worth $7,000. Losses covered by $10,000 insurance.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE C. HARDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—George C. Harding, editor of the *Saturday Review*, of this city, and for many years one of the best-known journalists of the State, died this morning of erysipelas, the result of an injury caused by falling over an iron grating in the sidewalk, about ten days ago. His death was entirely unexpected, as, until the last day or two, no attention had been paid to the slight wound from which he was suffering. He was 51 years of age. Mr. Harding commenced his newspaper career with the *Prairie Beacon*, of Paris, Ill., and was afterward special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. From thence he went to the *True Delta*, of New Orleans, and was city editor of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* at the outbreak of the War. Since he has been connected either as editor or proprietor with the *Coles County* (Illinois) *Ledger*, and the *Evening Journal*, the *Mirror*, the *Herald*, and the *Review*, of this city. He was recognized as a genius in newspaper circles, and, however much certain persons may have feared his pen, no one doubted his ability.

WILSON J. WILLIAMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 7.—Wilson J. Williams, President of the Vincennes National Bank, died at his home in this city last evening at 11 o'clock, of nervous disease. Mr. Williams has been connected with the Vincennes National (formerly the old State) Bank about twenty years, and was well known throughout the State as an active Republican politician. He was a candidate for nomination for the State Treasury on that ticket at the last Convention, but was defeated by Maj. Hill. His funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, and will be conducted by the Knights Templar.

CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Officer Barrett, of the Twenty-second Street Station, last evening arrested a man giving the name of Henry Hendrick, in whose possession he found a rubber coat, which was subsequently identified at the station by a conductor on the State street line, from whom it was stolen during the day.

Officers Quinlan and Maher yesterday arrested and locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station John O'Brien, whom his sister-in-law, Lizzie Ryan, charges with having kicked her in the abdomen. O'Brien, his wife, and the complainant reside at No. 94 Sixteenth street, and the assault was committed during a domestic broil yesterday. A physician who attended the injured woman says she is not badly hurt.

Eugene Moriarty, whose reputation for honesty is none too good, was seen yesterday morning carrying three parcels of goods to Thomas Jones' junk shop, at the corner of Clark and Twentieth streets. A policeman went to the place to see about it, but Jones denied having received anything. The officer crushed past him and into the place and found the property, nine brass journals, large size, and worth about $30. James Stephens, watchman at Tobey & Booth's packing house, identifies Moriarty as the man whom he saw carrying the brasses past his house in the morning. The journals are supposed to have been stolen from some freight car, and an owner is wanted.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A Louisville Paper Puts Up a Job on a Contemporary and Catches It Filching Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—A decided sensation was created among German citizens yesterday by the following, published among the foreign telegrams in the *Daily Volksblatt*:

Assassination of Alexander III.—The Nihilists verify their threats.—ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The threats made by the Nihilists have been executed. Czar Alexander III. has, on his first exit from his well-protected castle Gatschina, been assassinated, and by the Nihilists. A great many arrests have been made among marines.

Accompanying the telegram was the following editorial:

"Czar Alexander III. assassinated:—We have received a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that Alexander III., on his first exit from the castle of Gatschina, was assassinated by Nihilists."

For some time past the Associated Press papers of this city have suspected that the *Volksblatt*, which receives no press report, was obtaining our news by unfair means. Friday night the chief editor of the *Anzeiger*, who suspected one of his locals of giving matter to the *Volksblatt*, had prepared on manifold the above telegram, which was carried to the telegraph editor for translation. The latter, on discovering the copy, of the origin of which he knew nothing, read it aloud to his chief in the presence of the suspected party. After the report had been translated the original was thrown, with other copy, into the waste-basket. The chief then went to the news-room, called the telegraph editor to that department, explained the ruse to him, and had the translation killed. A few minutes after their return to the editorial-room, the suspected party went out on business. The copy had gone with him, and the appearance of the alleged telegram in the *Volksblatt* confirmed the suspicions of the *Anzeiger* people. As a result, the local is on the look-out for a new position.

THE UTE INDIANS.

They Are Defiant, and Boast that They Can Defeat All the Soldiers Likely to Be Arrayed Against Them.

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—The United States Grand Jury found indictments against Berry, Meacham, and Cline as accessories, and five Utes,—Spavans, Piat, Coho, Henry, and Unqua,—as principals in the murder of A. D. Jackson. A letter received here states that the whites have been ordered to leave the Ute reservation by to-morrow. The writer doesn't give the source of the order, but it is thought the order is given by the military, and that it means immediate steps toward the removal of the Utes. Commissioner Mears had great faith in Berry's influence over the Indians, and believed Berry and himself could influence the Indians to a speedy and peaceful exodus, and it is stated that Berry, having decided to remain in Denver until brought to trial, Mears decided he wouldn't remain without him, and rather than trust himself to the influence of the other Commissioners without Berry's aid he would resign. It is furthermore stated Mears has already signed his resignation to be forwarded to the Interior Department as soon as it is settled beyond question that he cannot have Berry's assistance. The gentleman giving this information is in a position to know the temper of the Indians and their disposition towards the Commissioner. He believes there isn't a member of the Commission who could influence the Indians, and that probably the presence of any of them would incite the Indians to an outbreak, as their first impression would be that their mission was to remove them. He believes that Berry could cause a peaceable removal of the Indians and a surrender of those indicted for Jackson's murder. The Utes are all on their reservation in the valleys, and regard the prospect of a fight with the soldiers with derision, and boast that they can defeat all the soldiers the Government is likely to bring into the field.

SALOONKEEPERS.

Those in Cincinnati Refuse to Obey the Mayor's Order to Close Their Places on Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—The order of the Reform Mayor to the saloonkeepers to sell no spirituous liquors on Sunday has been wholly disregarded to-day. So far as can be learned, but one saloonkeeper has refused to serve his patrons with all they wanted, and even in this case the lighter drinks were sold. The Mayor now says that all he meant by his order was to direct the attention of the saloonkeepers to the Stubbs law and warn them that they would be liable to prosecution. He disclaims, however, having any intention of prosecuting them himself, but will issue warrants for their arrest, provided criminal information is filed against them. This has always been the specific duty of the Mayor under the old law as well as the new, and for offenses committed on week days as well as on Sunday. The Mayor's present stand is anything but satisfactory to the prohibition and Sabbath-observing people, to whom he owes his election. The theatre-managers, whom the Mayor has succeeded in stopping the giving of performances on Sundays, are talking to-day, owing to his vacillating course towards the saloonkeepers, of also defying his order, and, if arrested, of testing the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—Theological Hall of Vanderbilt University was formally dedicated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in one of the lecture-rooms, which was thronged with people. Bishop Paine, the senior Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church, presided. To-day is the anniversary of the 60th birthday of W. H. Vanderbilt (the donor). His full-length portrait was hung in the Hall, and in his name Bishop McIntyre, President of the Board of Trustees, presented the building to the senior Bishop for formal acceptance and dedication, which was impressively performed. A rising vote of thanks to Mr. Vanderbilt was given by the Faculty, students, and citizens. The building cost over $100,000, and will accomodate 200 persons.

ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The centennial anniversary of the reorganization of the Ancient Order of Druids was celebrated here to-day with appropriate ceremonies. A procession consisting of about twenty home and visiting Groves, grand officers of the State, and a large number of children in wagons paraded the streets and then repaired to Union Park, where speeches were made by prominent members of the Order. Mayor Ewing also made an address, and several singing societies gave a concert. To-night a grand ball is in progress.

WOMEN NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—Attorney-General Baldwin has given an opinion, under which Gov. Porter is now acting, which establishes the right of women to be appointed as Notaries Public.

BAD FOR THE LADIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—An important opinion has been given by Attorney-General Baldwin, which declares unconstitutional the act of the last Legislature intended to authorize the election of women as County Superintendents and to other school offices. The act is a copy of the Illinois law, but Judge Baldwin holds that it cannot be operative in this State until the constitutional provision which says only male citizens shall hold county offices is amended. By reason of the act having no emergency clause it could not, he thinks, be brought into opertion, even if constitutional, in time for this year's election of Superintendents, which takes place in June.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 8.—A special from Washington, this State, to the *Gazette* gives the particulars of the shooting of a burglar there yesterday morning through the plucky conduct of a woman. About 3 o'clock Mrs. William Blair was awakened by the presence of a night prowler in her sleeping-room. The burglar had Mr. Blair's pantaloons, and on being ordered by her to drop them he fled. Mr. Blair was too soundly asleep to take in the situation, but his wife arose and went over to Sheriff Johnston's house and aroused him. The Sheriff on going to the depot arrested the burglar and took him to the Blair residence, where he was identified. Suddenly the burglar made a break for liberty, and in the scuffle the whole family took part. The thief in the row drew a revolver to shoot his way out, but this was knocked from his hand by a young lady visiting the Blairs. He finally succeeded in getting out of the house and scaling the fence, but in the act of doing so was shot in the small of the back by Sheriff Johnston and disabled. It is thought the wound must result fatally. The burglar gives his name as Charles Cook. He is six feet tall, and will weigh not less than 180 pounds. He is well dressed, light complexioned, and says he has friends, but will not tell where they are.

THE STEINAM MURDER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 8.—The Steinam murder case is attracting unusual interest in this city, as the parties implicated are old and respected citizens of this place. Mr. Steinam, accompanied by Chief of Police Hatch and his attorney, Charles W. Bunn, went to Prairie du Chien yesterday, where Mr. Steinam was immediately arrested and held in $2,000, which was given. Mr. Hatch has been in Prairie du Chien the past week, and, after fully investigating the charges, finds that they come from several prominent men of that place, and it is believed they are made to injure Mr. Steinam. The examination is set for Monday morning, when matters of interest will be made known to the public. As the case now stands it is considerable of a mystery, and if the charges are true Mr. Steinam should have been arrested before,—the alleged crime having taken place in 1879.

THREATENED LYNCHING.

CONWAY, Ark., May 7.—A young lawyer by the name of D. M. Smith, living in this town, on last night took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin, who had gone on the excursion to New Orleans, to inveigle their little daughter Jessie, aged 12 years, a cousin to the young man, to his room, and there ravished her. Mayor Bolton, wishing to use the room for some purpose, went to the door and tried to enter, but, failing, suspicions were aroused, and he watched the room and saw the young man and the girl come out. To-day he told Col. Lincoln, the girl's uncle, and upon an investigation the girl confessed everything, and stated that Smith had threatened to murder her if she told. Smith, finding that he was suspected, fled to the woods, where he was found and captured by the indignant citizens. He is under a strong guard, but it is feared he will be lynched before morning. The parties are of the best people in the community.

ARREST OF A BAD AUSTRIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 8.—When the Cunard steamer Batavia came to her lock this morning officers were waiting to arrest Joseph Knebeck, at the request of the Austrian Government, for the embezzlement of the public money in Brida, Pesth. It took a long time to search through the 800 passengers, but the man was eventually recognized. He is charged with stealing 11,000 guilders, and when searched had only between $300 and $400 in United States money in his possession, and claims that he was robbed of 7,000 guilders in Liverpool. The story is not believed, however. The man is willing to return without formal extradition papers, and will probably be sent back on the next steamer.

ALLEGED ARSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 8.—There have been a large number of incendiary fires in Boston during the past few weeks, including two to-day, one of which nearly destroyed a hay-shed on the Boston & Maine Railroad track. To-night the police arrested a deaf-mute named Edward Fitzpatrick, living at Somerville, on suspicion, and a clear case is said to have been made out against him, the principal evidence being anonymous letters sent to the Fire Department announcing that fires would be set at certain points at stated times. The fires were set going always at the time named, but in different localities than those indicated. The authorship of the letters is claimed to have been traced to Fitzpatrick.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 7.—Last evening E. S. Brown, the agent of D. M. Osborne & Co., lodged a complaint for embezzlement against M. Errickson and H. C. Hanson, dealers here in farm machinery. The amount charged to be embezzled is between $3,000 and $4,000. They were duly arrested and arraigned, and the case adjourned for one week. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $800 each.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 8.—William H. Fuller, formerly the proprietor of the East Main Street Billiard Parlor, in this city, and later a book-agent for M. S. Reed, of Bloomington, Ill., has by false returns and alleged forgeries robbed his employer of some $200, and is now a fugitive from justice. He has a bad reputation in this city, where he is well known, and is connected with one of our foremost families. Officers are on his track.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived—The City of Richmond and Spain, from Liverpool; the Vaderland, from Antwerp; the Survia, from Hamburg; the Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, May 8.—The steamship Gellert, from New York, has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—Arrived—The Germanic, from New York.

HAVRE, May 8.—Arrived — The St. Laurent, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Arrived—The Circassian, from Boston.

PENNSYLVANIA TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—A large meeting of taxpayers was held at the Academy of Music this evening, for the purpose of urging upon the members of the Legislature the necessity of immediate action on the passage of the Amended Tax bill, which provides for the abolition of the fee system, which shall then go into the City Treasury, and for the appointment of a Delinquent Collector by the Tax Receiver, who shall be compensated by a fixed salary, instead of fees, which he now retains.

CARLINVILLE'S PROSPERITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 8.—The year 1881 will show the greatest activity in building operations in the history of this city. Houses are in course of erection in every portion of the city, and not a vacant house is to be had. One hundred thousand dollars will be expended in improvements, and with the development of the large coal interest and other manufacturing establishments the population will be largely increased.

COL. TOM SCOTT DYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Col. Thomas A. Scott's death is now only a question of hours. He has had a third stroke of paralysis and has lost consciousness. He rested somewhat last evening, but Dr. Mitchell, his physician, has no hopes of his regaining his senses for any length of time. He was out on Tuesday for the last time.

DIZZY TRAMPS.

The Stupid Walking Match at the Exposition Building.

An Exhibition That Ought to Be Closed by the Police.

One of those rare and delightful athletic novelties (?) which periodically blossom forth in large cities, remain for a week, and then vanish, leaving life a blank behind them, was inaugurated last night in the Exposition Building with a small crowd of spectators, in which the gambler, confidence-man, bummer, and prostitute element was conspicuously predominant, and with Bill O'Brien as the oratorical ornament of the occasion. The novelty alluded to, which was introduced into the country some eight years ago, is known as the "six-days' pedestrian contest," and and as there may be readers of THE TRIBUNE who are unacquainted with the peculiar charms of this peculiar entertainment a brief explanation may be in order.

The necessary adjuncts of the contest are a sawdust track and a number of patient plodders who are willing, in the hope of securing a money prize, to pound it and keep on pounding it at a slow and melancholy gait,—the man who does more pounding between Monday morning and Saturday night receiving a larger amount of the money which has been taken in from a strangely curious public than the man who does less. Of the interest which attaches to a genuine pedestrian contest, where swift men compete in a race in which muscle and lungs are for a reasonable time exerted to their utmost, and the result trembles in the balance, with varying results, to the close, there is none. It is simply a question of dogged and brutal perseverance, with the feature of swiftness—the essential element of a race—lacking from beginning to end. A much finer display of pedestrianism can be seen at any time near the Madison street bridge than that now offered at the Exposition Building, and why people should be willing to pay for admission to a poorer show is a matter of wonder.

The exhibition just inaugurated is being conducted by Mr. Daniel O'Leary, a broken-down pedestrian, who, having worn out his own legs to poor purpose, is seeking to gain a livelihood, if not a fortune, by promoting the disability of the legs of other people. Twenty-seven willing victims placed themselves at his disposal yesterday evening, and began pounding sawdust for his benefit, and, though the race was announced as an amateur contest, several of them are of the profession,—persons who have never greatly distinguished themselves in the pedestrian world, but whose presence nevertheless in a contest from which professionals ought to be excluded stamps the whole affair as a fraud. The alleged race, in fact, is nothing more nor less than a piece of hippodroming gotten up by Mr. O'Leary for the benefit of Mr. O'Leary and such persons as may be "in with him" in the undertaking. Occasionally the long-distance pedestrian succumbs to misfortune. Varicose veins sometimes cause him to

VANISH FROM THE SAWDUST TRACK;

at other times it is bunions; and again the straining of a tendon will end his career; there is one thing, however, which never interferes with the practice of his business, and that is professional dishonor arising from palpable dishonesty in a race. Thus it is that the old hippodromers appear again and again, taking part even in amateur contests, where the prospect of making a professional one pay is not promising. Over and over again it has happened that the pedestrian who was favorit in a race, and upon whom, therefore, the backers plumped their money, has succumbed to contestants so notoriously his inferior that the fraud was palpable, yet the same favorit comes up again smiling, and smiled upon, and the pocket of the sucker is again depleted.

Of the race which started last night but little needs to be said. Shortly after midnight—the solemn music of a sacred concert having preceded the melancholy event—some twenty-seven men—most of them slab-sided, narrow-chested, stork-legged waddlers with about as much "action" to them as a duck on dry land—were started by the oratorical Bill O'Brien on their six-days' task. In five minutes the whole crowd were strung out all over the track, so that to the spectator the enjoyment of a race, which consists in watching the movements of the more advanced in it, was not possible. All there was to see was a string of men walking at a very moderate gait along a track of sawdust. Which was first and which last no one but the scorers knew, and they had not the time to tell. And so it is all through such contests. Occasionally a "brush" will be gotten up between two of the walkers, just to keep up the flagging public interest, but when the public learns that the man who is doing the pushing is in reality some twenty-five miles ahead of the man who is being pushed, its interest ceases on the instant and it feels that its quarter has been lavished upon one of the sorriest delusions that ever prostituted the game of sport to its purposes.

There is no need to give any particulars regarding last night's walking further than to mention the fact that the gentleman who was in the lead half an hour after the start was known as "the *Police Gazette's* entry." His name was not learned. The gentleman, who may or may not be a foreign aristocrat, is traveling (around the sawdust track), as is the fashion with foreign aristocrats, incog. He wore a tight-fitting blue flannel suit, and the fact that he was "the *Police Gazette's* entry" was blazoned in yellow flannel letters across his bosom. He was a favorit with the crowd, and, judging by the appearance of those who composed it, their intimacy with the delectable sheet he represented was the

FOUNDATION OF HIS POPULARITY.

Taken altogether, the affair is a disgusting fraud, and one well worthy of police interference, both on account of the brutal nature of the exhibition and the decidedly immoral character of the audience which it brings together.

OHIO POLITICS.

An Effort Put Forward to Nominate Allen G. Thurman for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—There is talk in political circles of the Democrats bringing out ex-Senator Thurman as a candidate for Governor in the coming campaign. A letter is reported to have been written to Paris, where he now is, detailing the political situation and urging him to present his name to be used in the Convention in connection with the nomination for Governor. The letter, it is said, insists that he is the only man who can bring out the entire vote of the party; that he would receive many Republican votes; and that the State whose interests he has guarded for many years could enjoy no prouder distinction than that of having Allen G. Thurman in its Chief Executive chair. So far as can be learned, no intimation has been in any way given by the ex-Senator as to how he would regard a nomination for Governor. It is the feeling of many of the party managers that one of the old-time men should be put forward in the coming campaign. This policy prompted the effort to bring out Washington McLean, and it has much to do with the present movement in Thurman's behalf. Some of the younger Democrats favor the selection of a business man of prominence, and Power, of Springfield, is talked of. He is at the head of a large manufacturing business, and has a wide acquaintance in business circles, but he has long been identified with the strict prohibition people, and would for that reason encounter determined opposition. In this part of the State, ex-Senator Thurman not considered, Col. John F. Follett has the greatest strength. There is complaint in regard to the delay in calling the State Central Committee together. The responsibility is laid at the door of John G. Thompson, and there is a suspicion that he has a motive in staving off the meeting of the Committee and those of the Convention. The younger element in the party is little disposed to submit to Thompson.

AN UNWELCOME DROVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Arrived, the steamer City of Tokio, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, with a thousand and forty Chinese aboard.

To give your suffering rheumatic neighbor a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is true charity.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Results of the First Week of Its Operation.

Violations of the Law Will Be Frequent.

The Odious Features of the Law Will Be Made More Odious.

Fanatics Already Becoming Quite Liberal in Their Views.

Several Eminent Divines Say They Will Not Obey the Law.

Municipal Expenses Will Have to Be Met by Increased Taxation.

The Topeka Distillery Case—The Law and the Druggists—Sly Drinkers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 6.—If there be any virtue in law, Kansas is now the most temperate State in the Union, the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or disposal of intoxicating liquor in any form having gone into effect on Sunday, May 1, 1881, supplemented and sustained by the most stringent law a Legislature ever enacted on this subject. At present there seems to be a general disposition to fully abide by the letter of the law to the extent of giving it a fair trial, and there are good people in each community who have banded together and resolved to see it enforced in every particular, so far as it is possible to do. How long this resolve will last, and what the results may be after the amendment has been in operation six months, are questions upon which there is great diversity of opinion.

It is not denied by the most ardent friends of prohibition that

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW WILL BE FREQUENT,

and that much litigation will ensue; hence something will depend upon the activity and endurance of those who have assumed to see that complaints are entered, that competent testimony is produced, that the prosecutions are vigorously fought, and that the expenses are promptly met. In localities where the public sentiment is against the law, parties who institute suits may possibly be required to give security for whatever costs are likely to be made, and the prosecutor must necessarily be an enthusiast in the cause, and with ample leisure, if he can devote so much time and money in following the cases through the various processes from the lower to the higher courts. On the contrary, the liquor-men are provided with abundant means, and by contesting the suits tenaciously, securing postponements, and taking appeals from time to time, together with packing juries whenever the opportunity presents, they hope to wear out their prosecutors eventually, and thus force an abandonment of all proceedings against them.

In short, they propose to become as troublesome as they can; the odious features of the law will be made more odious, and everything possible done to render the whole measure obnoxious, costly, and a matter of constant annoyance to the authorities and to the public. For instance, the law prohibits, among other things, the use of wine for sacramental purposes. It is known that a number of ministers propose to continue such use of it, however, in defiance of the law. If they do, it is certain that arrests will be made at the instigation of the anti-amendment party, not because of any violation of the law, but in order to make the law unpopular, and bring the prohibition element into disrepute.

THE FANATICS

are already becoming quite liberal in their views of the act as it passed the Legislature. They now look only at the intent of the law, saying it was meant to prohibit the use of liquor as a beverage only, and not for any other purpose. Gov. St. John, the leader of the prohibition faction, writes to a friend in Chicago that "the allegation that the law interferes with the free and unrestricted sale of tinctures or compounds that are used solely for medicine is not true, nor does the law directly or indirectly interfere with the right to administer or partake of wine at Communion services." The Governor is a lawyer, and his views are entitled to some weight, but it is a fact that when this law was being discussed in the Legislature this feature of it was pointed out, and the law-makers refused to change it; and that subsequent to the passage of the law an amendment was proposed allowing the use of wine for sacramental purposes and it was voted down. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court will agree with the Executive or not in his construction of the act.

THE REV. DR. BEATTY,

of Lawrence, is one of the ministers who say they will not obey the law of the State if it prohibits them from using wine at the Communion table, and he will go to jail if necessary. In a lengthy article discussing his case, the *Christian Union* remarks:

> Whether the courts will hold that it prohibits the giving away of fermented wine in the communion service is a question on which we shall not venture any opinion, but we do venture one or two points: First, that if they shall hold this to be the intent and meaning of the law they will also hold it to be in so far unconstitutional; and, secondly, if they should so interpret the law it will break down before the force of public sentiment whenever its enforcement is attempted. Any church has the right to substitute unfermented grape juice, or milk or water, or whatever it will in the place of wine. In our belief it has the right to dispense with the Lord's Supper altogether if in its Christian judgment exigencies arise in which that ordinance becomes a means of danger, not a means of grace. But the community has no right to prohibit the Christian Church from using wine at the Lord's table if it chooses so to do. This is not a crime, and cannot by any possibility be turned into a crime, and if either Prohibitionists on the one hand or liquor-dealers on the other undertake to force upon the new law a construction which will enable them to send a minister to prison and to close his church because he has used at the Lord's table the same kind of wine which the Lord used when He instituted the Lord's Supper, they will arouse against themselves a public sentiment of which at present they have not the faintest and feeblest conception. If this issue is to be tried there is not a better man on whom to try it than Dr. Beatty, of Lawrence. He is well known throughout the State as a prominent clergyman in the Episcopal Church. He is a pronounced temperance man; he advocated the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the Kansas Constitution, and if a battle for Christian liberty is to be fought he is a good leader to rally about.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP VAIL,

of Topeka, than whom no man in the country is held in higher esteem, also declines to abolish wine from the communion, on the ground that its use is sanctioned by a law higher than that of the State. In fact, all the Episcopal and Catholic churches will continue the use of fermented wine as before, and will resist all efforts at prohibition in this direction. This will make a strong element of opposition to the new law.

One of the first results of the law has been to deprive cities of their principal dependence for revenue,—the amounts received for license. The thousands of dollars of municipal expenses thus represented will have to be met hereafter by increased taxation. This burden will be no easy one to carry, as taxes are already extremely high, and it is thought the people, after trying the experiment two years, will become converted to the old license system, and either demand relief from the next Legislature or permit an open violation of the present law whereby the saloons can operate under some amicable arrangement for a business tax, or a periodical fine of a stipulated amount, as has been done heretofore in other States.

IT HAS BEEN CLAIMED

that the enforcement of the existing law will lessen the expenses of the various city governments, and that, consequently, the increase in taxation will not be felt; but up to the present time the most careful observer has failed to notice the discharge of a single policeman, the retirement of a magistrate, the closing of a jail, or any other evidence of civil retrenchment. The Prohibition Aldermen are drawing the same salaries as under the old order of things, and the popular theory that "money makes the mare go" is illustrated in the case of every city in the State which boasts one. There will be no reduction in the cost of running municipal affairs, and when the necessary increase in the rate of taxation begins to bear down upon the people they will speedily devise some other mode of fighting intemperance,—one less expensive even if less effectual.

Another instance of the oppressive character of the law is found in the case of the Topeka distillery, which has been in operation for two years, and has built up a large trade, not only in Kansas, but in Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico. The distillery was not closed on the 1st of May, and is still running, although it is presumed a complaint will be filed at an early day. The company is not selling spirits within the State of Kansas, but is manufacturing daily for the outside trade, in which they claim to be protected by the Federal law. If suit is commenced against them they will at once ask that it be transferred to the United States Court for this district and the question of conflict determined. The Company have retained eminent counsel and have strong financial backing. They are assured that the manufacture of whisky and alcohol is a legitimate business, so recognized by all nations, and especially by this country; and that, while States may restrict the sale of liquor within their borders, they

CANNOT PROHIBIT ITS MANUFACTURE

for purposes of export. The advantage, at the outset, seems to be with the distillers: if suit is instituted against them they will first take it to the United States Court, where it cannot be reached in less than six months; when it comes up in order, it is always possible to get a continuance, which would throw it over another six months, the Company gaining altogether a year's time in which to pursue the business unmolested. By resorting to other expedients, still further delays can be obtained; and all this without taking into consideration the probable decision of the Court when the merits of the case are passed upon.

The Distilling Company might easily escape this litigation by moving across the State line into Missouri, but prefer to remain here, on account of their eligible location, the character of their improvements already made, and the favorable market here for grain. The Company have always paid the farmers of Shawnee and adjoining counties from two to three cents more per bushel for grain than could be obtained in Kansas City, and this fact alone makes it very desirable that the institution should not be forced out of the county and the State. It cannot be urged that they in any wise interfere with the harmonious working of the Prohibition law, or that they contribute any increase in the use of liquor as a beverage within the State, as all their spirits are sold elsewhere, and consist principally of alcohol. They do not propose to sell in Kansas for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes, as allowed under the amendment. They are acting in perfect good faith. This establishment is now absolutely closed to Kansas business, and in consideration of the great advantage to the farmers in disposing of their surplus grain at an advanced price, it would seem that the liberal interpretation which the temperance people have put upon the law might be continued to the extent of allowing the distillery to operate, without defeating the object of the amendment, which has been declared to be "to prevent the use of liquor as a beverage" in the State of Kansas.

WHAT THE ORGAN SAYS.

The Topeka *Capital*, the organ of the Prohibition element, intimates that some of the saloon men in Kansas propose to defeat the Prohibition law by establishing a supply-house in Kansas City, from which they can order whisky, and beer for the Kansas "agency." In this way orders by the bottle, the jug, demijohn, and keg can be filled, and upon arrival in Topeka parties can call for their Missouri packages, or a delivery-wagon would, in case a man had scruples about carrying such supplies, deliver the order at his house. This would cleverly dodge the law, and enable the Kansas saloonkeeper to sell by the quart or gallon what he had previously sold by the drink. It is believed, however, that this would be only a subterfuge, and would render the parties engaged in it liable to prosecution.

The physicians of Topeka and of all the larger cities of the State are generally disregarding the provision of the law, which requires them to file an oath with the Probate Judge that they will not violate the law, and will only prescribe liquor for medicinal purposes in case of actual necessity. They hold that it is unconstitutional to require a man to swear in advance that he will not violate the law, however legitimate it may be to punish him for such violation after it occurs. In Topeka only three physicians have so far subscribed to the oath, which reads as follows:

THE OATH.

> I, ——, do solemnly swear that I am a practicing physician of the State of Kansas, residing in the County of ——, in said State; and I do solemnly swear that I will not prescribe intoxicating liquor of any kind for any person or persons whomsoever, unless in case of actual sickness, and when the same is necessary for the health of the patient; that I will in all things faithfully keep, observe, and perform all the requirements and conditions of the laws of Kansas regulating the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

As an indication of the feeling among the medical fraternity, a leading physician of Topeka states that he will not comply with the requirement in relation to oaths. He says he has purchased a barrel of liquor, and has made arrangements to get additional quantities when that is exhausted, and that whenever in his judgment one of his patients requires a stimulant, he will not only make a prescription for it, but will carry the liquor to such patient in person. He added, furthermore, that he had never debased his profession by writing a prescription for liquor to be drank as a beverage purely, and that he did not propose to now; but that under certain circumstances it was necessary to use liquor, and that he would have no hesitation in furnishing it. In submitting this plan to a brother physician it was learned that he had decided to pursue the same course with his patients, rather than to require them to get a permit from the Probate Judge. In his opinion it was asking too much of a man to oblige him to hunt up the proper officer, get a permit to purchase a vial of spirits, find a druggist, and have the prescription filled, at unseasonable hours of the night, when the exigencies of the case might demand immediate relief.

THE DRUGGISTS.

The law is most severe upon druggists, as there is hardly a bottle upon their shelves that does not contain alcohol in some form, and all goods of this description are interdicted. The law is very sweeping in this regard, and if strictly enforced would ruin the business completely. Sec. 10 of the law declares:

> All liquors mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act, and all other liquors or mixture thereof, by whatever name called, that will produce intoxication, shall be considered and held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act.

This was felt by all parties to be so oppressive that upon the adjournment of the Legislature Gov. St. John addressed a letter to the Hon. W. A. Johnston, Attorney-General, making this inquiry:

> Are the ordinary medicinal tinctures and solutions the formulæ of which are given in the United States Pharmacopœa and other works of like character, and which are usually sold as medicines, such, for instance, as tincture of arnica, aconite, belladonna, digitalis, spirits of camphor, etc., etc., included within the terms of Sec. 10 of the law recently enacted by the Legislature entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes"?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RESPONDED

in a long communication, in which the opinion was expressed that it was not the purpose of the law to prevent or restrict the sale of such tinctures and compounds as were not, previous to the passage of the law, sold for use as intoxicating beverages. In the judgment of the Attorney General the intent of the law does not apply to toilet articles, perfumes, essences, etc., which are compounded in part of spirits, and which are not usually sold as beverages. Of course, this opinion is only a voluntary expression on the part of the Attorney General, and is not conclusive, it remaining for the Supreme Court to settle the disputed points. The comprehensive scope of Sec. 10 is apparent upon perusal. Lawyers differ in its interpretation. Some hold that it prohibits all the articles mentioned in the Governor's inquiry, and that if toilet articles and ordinary tinctures having 20 per cent of alcohol are permitted to be sold, all kinds of bitters and patent medicines must be included in the same class.

A STATE CONVENTION OF DRUGGISTS

was held in Topeka recently, to consider the questions growing out of Sec. 10. About 100 representatives of the drug interest were present, and the general sentiment of the meeting was that it would be impossible to follow the practice of pharmacy without technically, at least, violating the law. All the features of the law were discussed during the two days' session, and finally, in view of the uncertainties surrounding the question, the excessive bond required, and the double liability of innocent bondsmen, it was decided that no applications be made by the druggists of Kansas to sell intoxicating liquors until such time as a test case can be made and a proper construction of the law given by the Supreme Court, and that pending such test no sales of liquor be made. A committee was appointed to have charge of test cases covering the various points. Several cases are to be brought in the district courts of Leavenworth and Shawnee counties, and it is expected they will reach the Supreme Court for hearing at the June term.

DR. HOLMES, A TOPEKA DRUGGIST,

was arrested May 8 for selling a bottle of Hostetter's bitters, upon which the purchaser became intoxicated. The sale was proven to have been made by a clerk through inadvertance, and while the City Attorney recommended leniency, the Police Judge said he could do nothing less than assess a fine of one hundred dollars against the offender—the lowest penalty prescribed by the law. An appeal was taken to the District Court, where the case is now pending. This is the first case under the new law in this city.

Prior to the 1st of May ample preparations were made by habitual drinkers for a long siege. The number of barrels, kegs, jugs, and flasks, which were filled and stored away for future use was enormous. Although the saloons are all closed, the amount of liquor in Topeka is larger than was ever carried in stock before, and when this is exhausted the contest for more will commence, though it is probable that Kansas City will be depended upon for additional supplies. A number of the Topeka bars were removed to Kansas City and arrangements made for shipping liquors in quantities to suit purchasers, the Express Companies having established a low rate for the accommodation of this business. Altogether the situation is a peculiar one, and much interest is being manifested in the daily developments.

J. L. K.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

The 2:21 race at Washington was won by Jersey Boy in the seventh and eighth heats, time 2:21¼, 2:21¾; Voltaire second, and Silverton third. Mattie Hunter won the pacing race, taking the third and fourth heats in 2:21¾, 2:24½; Rowdy Boy second, Ben Hamilton third, Lucy fourth. The 2:32 race was won by Kentuckian, who took the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:30¼, 2:28¼, 2:28¾; Whitefield second, Fritz third, Early Rose fourth. Unalala won the 2:28 race, fourth, fifth, and sixth heats, in 2:28¾, 2:29¼, 2:31; Lady Crossin second, J. W. Thomas third. Aulinda won the 2:45 race in three straight heats; Granger second, Rachel third, Col. Haywood fourth.

At Lexington Harry Gow won the mile dash for all ages, 1:07½; Clarissima second, Lavacca third. The Phœnix Hotel Stakes, 1¼ miles, was won by Sligo, 2:16½, Bend Or second, Getaway third. The filly stakes for 2-year-olds, ½-mile dash, was won by Belle of Runnymede, 53¼, Mamie O. second, the Lisbon filly third.

BASE-BALL.

Saturday's League championship games resulted as follows: Chicago 4, Cleveland 0; Worcester 8, Troy 4; Boston 4, Providence 1; Buffalo 6, Detroit, 0. At the close of the first week's play the score as to games won stood as follows: Worcester and Buffalo, 5 each; Chicago and Boston, 3 each; Cleveland and Providence, 2 each; Detroit, 1; Troy, 0.

A CASE OF STARVATION.

Saturday evening at 5 o'clock Officer Mortimer Hogan, of the Hinman Street Station, found an unknown man sick and unconscious, and lying on the sidewalk near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street. The West Twelfth street patrol wagon was summoned and the man was taken to the County Hospital. The doctors were unable to say exactly what ailed the man, but it looked to them like a case of starvation and neglect. Under treatment the patient recovered consciousness, and gave the name of Lovka, No. 58 Burlington street, and then almost immediately lapsed into a stupor. At first the name and address were thought to be his own, but during his few conscious hours yesterday it was ascertained that his name was Wizz Brafio, at least that is what he wrote on a piece of paper, and he lived at No. 28 Burlington street. Lovka was a friend whom he wanted notified. The hospital physicians say the man is likely to recover, but he is yet very weak and miserable, and entirely unable to give any particulars concerning himself or the way in which he came to be reduced to such poverty. His appearance and the circumstances under which he was found indicate it all, however. Brafio is a single man, 38 years of age, and with no relatives or friends to speak of. Trough continued ill health he became unfitted for work, and for a long time past he has gained a subsistence by picking iron along the railroad tracks, rags in the streets, and so on. His pockets were filled with railroad iron when found, and he was most likely on his way to a junk shop when he was taken ill. In consequence of this sort of life Brafio is almost literally a living skeleton.

A BAD CROWD.

Officer Michael Kenney, of the West Lake Street Station, while traveling his post at 9:30 Saturday evening, had his attention called to a young man of suspicious look who was attempting to dispose of three pairs of shoes to Abraham J. Herdan, of No. 642 Union street. The answers which the young fellow made to the questions put to him were so unsatisfactory that the officer concluded to arrest him. As soon as the two had left the house and reached the sidewalk the prisoner began a vicious attack upon the policeman, and quite a crowd gathered. While the fight was in progress, one Thomas P. Reilly officiously elbowed his way through the crowd, shouting as he did so "What's up?" The officer called upon him to assist in making the arrest, but Reilly instead represented himself as a police officer, and as good a one too as Kenney or any other man on the force, and led the crowd in an attack upon the officer, which resulted in the escape of the prisoner. Officer Kenney received a severe scalp-wound from a stone thrown by some one in the crowd, but was on duty as usual yesterday. P. O. Voelker, a citizen, who bravely came to the officer's assistance, was also injured about the head, but not seriously, by a brick thrown by one of the rioters. Reilly was arrested and booked at the station for representing himself as an officer, and for aiding in the escape of a prisoner. He has been employed as tender of the railroad bridge across the river at Sixteenth street, and his character for honesty and probity has frequently been questioned.

Making Iron and Steel Rails.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has just obtained complete returns from the manufacturers of the production of iron and steel rails for the year 1880. In his report, finished to-day, he states that the production of all kinds of rails in the United States in 1880 far surpassed the production of any previous year. It reached the enormous quantity of 1,461,837 net tons, or 1,305,212 gross tons. This is 31 per cent more than the production of 1879, in which year 1,113,273 net tons, or 993,993 gross tons, of iron and steel rails were made. The rail product of 1880 was composed of 954,460 net tons of Bessemer-steel rails, 493,762 tons of iron rails, and 13,615 tons of open-hearth steel rails. The total production of Bessemer-steel rails was 270,496 net tons, or 40 per cent more than that of 1879; the production of iron rails was 73,602 tons, or 18 per cent more; and the production of open-hearth steel rails was 4,466 tons, or 49 per cent more. The Bessemer-steel rail production includes 36,868 net tons of rails rolled by iron rolling-mills, mainly from imported blooms. The production of steel rails in 1880 is included in the total production for the year, and amounted to 16,894 net tons, of which 8,055 tons were Bessemer and open-hearth steel rails, and the remainder iron rails. Of the total production of rails in 1880, Pennsylvania contributed 46 per cent, or 670,198 net tons; Illinois, 22 per cent, or 322,883 tons; Ohio, 9 per cent, or 133,487 tons; New York, 7 per cent, or 109,921 tons; Indiana, 3 per cent, or 41,523 tons; Missouri, Wisconsin, and Kansas, each 2 per cent; Vermont and Tennessee, each 1 per cent; and the others less than 1 per cent.

Rheumatism comes from inactive kidneys. Hop Bitters never fails to cure it.

A FLYING SHOT.

Winging of a Tough Citizen While Trying to Escape Arrest.

He Was Wanted for Having Thumped His Aged Father

Dennis Shaughnessy, a tough who has been arrested times without number and who has, in the past, been a source of much trouble to the police and of terror to the people of the neighborhood in which he lives, was shot and dangerously wounded yesterday morning by Officer William Croak, of the Harrison Street Station, while that officer was attempting to arrest him upon a warrant of disorderly conduct sworn out by the young man's own father. Early yesterday morning Shaughnessy, Sr., aged 63 years, appeared at the above-named station and complained that his son, Dennis, aged 23, who occupies with his wife and two children a part of the parental abode at No. 688 Indiana avenue, had beaten, abused, and thumped him most unmercifully; that he could do nothing in self-defense; that he feared for his life; and that he wanted the police to take the young man in charge. The old man seemed somewhat surprised that two warrants which have for some time hung over his son's head had not been served. Lieut. Kipley hunted the warrants up and intrusted them to the care of Officers Croak and Heidelmeier, with instructions to bring the obstreperous son to the station. The officers found the object of their search at his home in bed, where he lay probably tired out with the violent exercise which he underwent the night before in administering a castigation to his father. An entrance was effected before the occupants of the house were made aware of the object of the call. Once inside, the officers read the warrant to him for whose arrest it was intended. The young fellow hesitated a moment, and then said that he would go into the back room to perform his ablutions. Suspecting that he wished to elude them, the officers, seeing a bowl and pitcher on the washstand in the room, told him to wash himself in their presence. He then put on his coat and vest, and asked his wife for his overcoat. She got the garment and threw it upon the foot of a lounge which stood in close proximity to the door which opened into the back room. Shaughnessy walked to the lounge and picked up his coat, and, just as he was about to begin the operation of putting it on, he threw the aforesaid door open and sprang through, closing the door behind him.

HE RAN QUICKLY THROUGH THE REAR ROOM,

which serves alike for summer kitchen and woodshed, and closed the door of that room also as he passed through. He then ran through a narrow passage between two houses fronting on Fourteenth street, the officers following as best they could, and calling loudly to the escaping prisoner to halt. He paid no attention to the command, but kept on. Just as he emerged into Fourteenth street Officer Croak, fearing that the man might be successful in his flight, drew his revolver and as quick as lightning turned loose upon Shaughnessy. The first and only ball struck the fugitive in the left side of the back, only a few inches above the hip-bone. He ran about ten feet, tripped on the sidewalk, and fell to his knees. The officer raised him to his feet, and the crowd began to gather, and while the foul-mouthed women and blasphemous men cried, "Kill him!" (meaning Croak), the armory police-patrol wagon was telephoned for from Edgerton's livery-stable on Fourteenth street. The wagon arrived in a few minutes, and the sufferer was put therein and driven to the Harrison Street Station, whither his wife, leading a child about 4 years old, followed. From there he was taken to the County Hospital, where he now lies in a perilous situation. The hospital physicians say that his condition and his chances for recovery cannot be fully decided upon within forty-eight hours, and that he would have been dead before he reached the institution had he not possessed a constitution tough as iron.

The Shaughnessys are a bad lot. The old man, Dennis, Sr., is an indulgent parent but a hard citizen. He drinks, his wife drinks, his son drinks, and his son's wife drinks. They all drink, get drunk, fight, and smash things up generally. The son Dennis is a recognized thief, and was never known to do any honest labor. Old man Shaughnessy superintends a begging outfit, composed in most part of his own children, who are too young to steal. His boy Jerry is now in jail for stealing a lot of merchandise from freight-cars on the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad, by which Company he was for a time employed as a private policeman to prevent such depredations. In short, the entire family bear a very unsavory reputation, and the part of the city in which they reside is known as "The Patch," and its record of blood and crime is unrivaled by any other "patch" with which Chicago was ever afflicted.

Officer Croak, in some quarters, is given the reputation of a hasty and reckless shooter, most likely from the fact that a few years ago he shot a negro thief named Johnson, who was escaping from himself and Officer Dennehy, on Wabash avenue.

HE WAS SEVERELY CENSURED

for this by some, and as strongly commended by others, and Johnson has been since, as before the shooting, frequently arrested for criminal acts. Ordinarily, Croak is a very good policemen, and his act of yesterday is generally approved of by his brother officers and his superiors.

The warrants for Dennis charged him with vagrancy and with disorderly conduct, and were sworn out by the father between one and two weeks ago. Several attempts had been made to serve them, but as Dennis' wife kept her husband well posted as to the old man's doings the police were never able to capture him.

CONTESTING A WILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—The Benton County will case, whereby it is sought to set aside the last testament of Cornelius Dorgan, continues to occupy the attention of the Circuit Court. It was "on" all of last week. A witness' deposition was yesterday read, in which he swore to having called on Dorgan a few days prior to death, and was by him informed that he had not yet made the instrument; that he wished to divide one-half his property with his relatives, and the remainder to the church. The deposition further stated that when he called on the morning the will was made, Dorgan was delirious. By the will a large portion of his estate goes to the Catholic Church.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BANK Safes—one about 9,000 pounds weight, with inside chest, one about 3,500 pounds; a fire-proof, 63 inches high, 48 inches wide, 34 inches deep, with burglar-proof inside doors and burglar chest. E. W. FOWLER, 322 Irving-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY State to sell territory for patent flour box and sifter. C. B. BROWN, 156 La Salle-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAST THURSDAY, FROM a wagon, while moving out to Hyde Park, a large white box containing papers only of value to the owner. Information to be left at 333 West Congress-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:

$42,000—2 first-class 4-story brick stores, 45x85, lot 45x110, on Clark-st., between Ohio-st. and Chicago-av.; rents $4,[illegible].

$80,000—Fine 5-story stone-front, and lot 80x103, on Wabash-av. (corner), and rents for $8,000 now to No. 1 tenant; it is a great bargain for some one; pays 9 per cent net.

$11,500—2 stores and lot 40x125, south front, on Madison-st., east of Hoyne; rents $1,200 per year; very cheap.

$25,000—(Rents for $3,000 now to one tenant); offered for 15 days at $25,000; terms to suit; the finest brown-stone front store, 5 stories high and finished in complete style; lot and store cost in '74 $38,000; we will sell for $25,000; the property is on Madison-st., between Sangamon and Halsted. If you will call, I will show you the best bargain ever offered for $25,000 on Madison-st.

$18,000—A magnificent 3-story and basement octagon stone-front, 18-room building, brick barn, and lot 25x165, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; this is a great bargain.

I will sell a handsome 3-story and basement octagon brown-stone front, fine brick barn, and lot 25x150, east front, on Dearborn-av., between Division-st. and Chicago-av. This house, with every modern convenience, will be sold cheap.

$4,500—Nice new 8-room 2-story brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, east front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st.; very cheap.

$5,500—All modern improvements: 2-story and basement octagon-front 10-room brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, south front, on Adams-st., near Wood; possession at once; you cannot do better.

$85 per foot—Lot 75x125, on northeast corner of Hermitage-av. and Van Buren-st.; fine lot for stores and flats, and certainly very cheap; look at it.

FOR SALE—BY LAZARUS SILVERman, 70 La Salle-st.:

344x170 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Single lots $160 per front foot, $150 per foot for the whole block.

200x125 feet on Warren-av., $100 per foot.

Six cottages and lots on West Sixteenth-st., corner of Nutt, ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a house.

Two cottages and lots on North Wood-st., near Clybourn-place, and two cottages with lots on Clybourn-place, near Wood-st., $1,000 each.

Four lots on West Lake-st., west of the railroad tracts, $1,000 each.

Four lots on Park-place west of railroad tracts, $800 each.

Brick store two-story and basement, No. 2333 Archer-av., front, $5,000.

25 feet front on Milwaukee-av., north of Division-st., $100 per front foot.

50 lots on West Twelfth-st., between Western-av. and the railroad tract, good for manufacturing property.

613 feet railroad front, from $600 to $800 per lot.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM, 2-STORY AND basement brick dwelling and lot 24x150, with barn, on Dearborn-av., right at Division-st. House is in perfect order; furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water—in fact everything complete for a nice home, and no better neighborhood in Chicago; possession can be had at once. Now, do you want a nice, modern dwelling and good lot in best neighborhood in Chicago at less than it is worth? If you do call at once and I will show you the best bargain in Chicago. We are going to sell at once, as we need money. It will suit most any one. T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE SAVINGS INSTItion. Lots, blocks, and acres at bargains. L. B. OTIS, Receiver, 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—48X150 FEET ON NORTH Clark-st., north of Schiller, east front: very cheap if taken at once. FRED. G. WAITE, Room 23, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—NEARLY NEW 12-room, 2-story, frame house, good barn, on leased lot for five years at $50 per year, on Walnut-st., near Hoyne; rent, $40 per month.

$800—Cash, 4-room frame cottage, and lot 24x160, south front, on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Great bargain.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 33 feet front; near Douglas station. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Building.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON BROWN-STONE front in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., handsomely finished; dining-room on parlor floor. Also an octagon brown-stone front in vicinity of Thirty-fourth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house in best location on Dearborn-av.; $30,000. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Building.

FOR SALE—50X160 FEET ON WABASH-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., east front. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Building.

FOR SALE—$30 PER FOOT—LOT 135X145 on southeast corner of Forty-second-st. and Lawrence-av.; this is the cheapest corner offered in Chicago, and will bring $100 per foot in 3 years; you can ask the people who live near it if it is not a bargain at $30. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-eighth-st., $75 per foot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES, WEST Side, ranging in prices, $5,000 to $20,000. Our renting rush is now about over, we can give buyers more attention. Please call and get list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT AUSTIN, 160 rods from depot, first-class cottage house, 10 rooms; lot 120 feet front, well improved with barn and shrubbery garden. Price $3,000, ½ cash balance at 6 per cent; will rent to a desirable party for $25 per month; can be seen as the house recently occupied by Episcopal clergyman of Austin. For further particulars inquire of H. W. AUSTIN, 177 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 75X165, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.; 50x165, east front, Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.; 100x100, southwest corner State and Fifty-seventh-st. LOEB BROS., 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops, at $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,300 CASH—161-ACRE farm 6 miles southwest of Lamoni, in Decatur County, Ia.; 140 acres under fence, 100 acres under plow, 50 bearing apple trees, 40 acres timber. Lasting water; the very best black loam soil; fair log house, stables, corn cribs, etc. Give possession at once. I have complete abtract from Government, and perfect title with warranty deed. Farm is worth $2,500 to any man who wants a good rich piece of land. If you wish to buy at once call and see me. I offer a bargain; $1,300 cash. Must be sold at once. Description, lots 2, 4, and 5 in Sec. 30, T 67, R 27, Decatur County, Ia. You will not get another such a chance. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY
ARTISTS,
CRITICS,
And the
MUSICAL PUBLIC
As the leading piano of the age. The
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.
UPRIGHT AND SQUARES.

A fine assortment now in stock, from the plainest cases to the richest variegated woods, or ebony and gold.

W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A. REED & SON'S PIANOS—WE HAVE just received a new lot of our elegant upright cabinet, grand pianos. Owing to their immense sounding-board, extra long strings, and powerful action, they have a tone almost equal to a concert grand. For durability and standing in tune we guarantee them equal to the best square piano ever made. We will take great pleasure in exhibiting these instruments to any one who will call at our warerooms. Correspondence solicited with those living at a distance. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

FISCHER
UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Are celebrated for their beautiful singing quality of tone, elasticity of action, durability, and elegance of finish. Established 40 years. Sold for cash, or on time to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ORGANS—ORGANS—WITH 6 STOPS, $55; 9 stops, $65; 10 stops, $75; solid walnut cases, 5 octaves, fully guaranteed. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 & 190 STATE-ST.
STORY & CAMP.
Pianos. STORY & CAMP. Pianos.
Organs. STORY & CAMP. Organs.
STORY & CAMP.
188 and 190 State-st., STORY & CAMP.

STEINWAY & SONS PIANO $185, HALlet & Davis $190, Knabe $140, very fine Knabe $185, Decker Bros. $200, monthly payments taken; large stock of uprights to rent at $4 per month and upwards, at BRYANT'S New Piano Store, 211 State-st. Open evenings.

THE POPULAR
EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS,
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone have become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments.

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required.

Five hundred organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BIG SACRIFICE—OVER $800 WORTH furniture and rent of flat free for one year for $800 cash or on easy payments. Rooms 59 and 60 Reaper Block.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. COLLINS, CLAIRVOYANT—Consultations on all affairs of life; minerals located; magnetic treatment under spirit influence. 61 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO increase an established dry-goods and carpet business. One of the oldest and best houses in the State on the Mississippi River. Plenty of business and profitable. A good stock of dry goods can be used. Address X 801, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-class and very profitable business, unapproachable in character, permanent, and sure of large income; certain to realize a respectable fortune in few years. $1,000 to $1,250 required. For interview address STAPLE, B 64, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH—BRICK house, No. 13 Grenshaw-st.
$17—First floor, 17 Fillmore-st.
$12—Four rooms, 25 Fillmore-st.
$12—Five rooms, 513 Western-av.
Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—NO. 41 HONORE-ST., TWO-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, frame barn; price $50. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 427 PARK-AV., THREE-story brick house, 11 rooms, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; price $40. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCTOBER 1, NICEly furnished 2-story and basement ten-room house, near Ashland-av. and Jackson-st. Cheap to a desirable tenant. Address C 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FEW GOOD HOUSES, A few medium, and few flats on the West Side. Call and get list. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$1,200 PER YEAR—THE elegant marble-front house No. 1913 Michigan-av.; contains 13 rooms; has all modern conveniences and will be put in fine order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3611 LAKE-AV., NEAR Douglas Station, marble front house of ten rooms, partly furnished in elegant style. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 12 rooms, 1613 Prairie-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 2317 AND 2319 MICHIgan-av., each 3-story and basement, marble front, containing 13 rooms. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2233 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-story and basement marble-front, containing 10 rooms. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, Agent for the Care and Management of Property, Rooms 7 and 9, 125 Dearborn-st.—A fine brown-stone front brick house, 3 stories, in nice order, on the North Side, fine location, handsomely furnished. Will be rented for one year to a strictly private family. Apply as above.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE-FRONT dwellings, with all modern improvements, on Lincoln-av., between Centre and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park; $50 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORY and basement, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, 141 Centre-st., corner of Bissell. Apply at 715 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—$40 PER MONTH—2-STORY and basement 8-room brick house, No. 229½ Chestnut-st., near La Salle, with good brick barn. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story brick houses in the block northwest corner Webster-av. and Sedgwick-st., adjacent to Lincoln Park. Have parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main story, and contain modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—255 DEARBORN-AV., A 3-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; price $70. MEAD & COE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. Possession given May 1: Two houses at Montrose, 8 miles from Court-House, convenient to cars, 15 trains pass every day, containing about 14 rooms, for $12 and $15.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ONE NEW, STONE-FRONT, brick house in Madison-av. Park, with hot and cold water and good sewerage; only five minutes' walk from Fiftieth-st. or Madison-av. Park Station, on the Illinois Central Road. J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds, 300x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 3 AND 5 room flats in the building southeast corner North Clark-st. and Chicago-av., at $23 each. Apply to W. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 3110 MICHIGAN-AV., nicely-furnished front alcove room, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas.

TO RENT—1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished front rooms, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 128 Dearborn-st., now occupied by Melcher; store and basement 256 South State-st. Offices in the following buildings: Superior Block, 79 Clark-st.; Dickey Building, 40 Dearborn-st.; No. 118 East Randolph-st.; Cobb's Building, 120 to 128 Dearborn-st.; No. 85 Clark-st. Also, rooms suitable for salesrooms and light manufacturing purposes. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ROOMS, AND Stores—
2 large rooms, 71 and 73 Randolph-st.
1 nice suite in City National Bank Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st.
Building 165 Jackson-st., near La Salle, 3-story and basement, $900 per annum.
HIGGINS, FURBER & COTHRAN.
F. C. VIERLING, Agent,
132 La Salle-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT NOS. 46 AND 48 Clark-st., near Sherman House; elevator in building. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN buildings 135-141 Madison-st. and 91 and 93 Washington. Rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE in Methodist Church Block. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE OFfices at 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS FOR MANUfacturing or storage, with elevators. Apply at 304 State-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., ROOMS with steam power and elevator. Inquire at 333 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR MANUFACTuring purposes, 20x40, 20x60, 40x60 feet or larger, in building 11, 13, 15, and 17 South Canal-st. Power furnished from the adjoining building. Rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$250 WILL BUY the high-bred and fast-trotting mare Lady Bashaw, sired by son of Grand Bashaw, dam by Downing's Bay Messenger. Lady Bashaw is a dark bay, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; drives stylish and graceful without check; is finely turned, showing all the points of her fine breeding; she took first premium at county fair in Kentucky, as the handsomest and fastest 5-year-old, showing 3 heats in 2:36, 2:34, and 2:37¼; she is warranted to show all her heats under 2:38 or no sale; she has never had any training for speed, but shows a wonderful gait; a square, level trotter; needs no boots or weights; don't shy, lug, or pull; can be driven up to steam-cars with safety by any lady; she is an excellent pole mare and good under saddle; she cost $850 last year in Kentucky; has been driven past year by present owner, a lady, who will explain to purchaser why she offers her so low; she is warranted sound and kind. Call at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND CANOPY-top phaeton for sale; animal gentle for lady's use and for saddle. Apply at stable of JOHN MITCHELL, 196 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—THE LAW LIBRARY OF the late Judge J. J. Cassell, of El Paso, Ill. It contains 900 vols., consisting of Ill. Reports, N. Y. Reports, vols. 1 to 67; Johnson's N. Y. Chy. Reports, 8 vols in 3; Abbott's N. Y. Digest, 7 vols.; Mass. Reports, vols. 1 to 103 (except 81, 82); Minot's Digest Mass. Reports (1 to 45), 1 vol.; B. & H. Digest Mass. Reports, 1804 to 1857, 2 vols.; U. S. Sup. Court Reports, 2d Dallas to 17th Howard and Digest, 22 vols.; U. S. Digests, 58 vols.; a large assortment of English Reports; all the latest text-books, treatises, etc.; some English Reports published in 1755 and 1775. Also a complete office outfit. Call on or address S. T. ROGERS, El Paso, Ill., Administrator estate J. J. Cassell.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVERTISER WILL LOAN MONEY in reasonable amounts on high class oil or water-color paintings and valuable engravings, bijouterie, etc., etc. Y 35, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT, on inside improved real estate. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, machinery, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 64, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HAND IN sums of $3,000, $5,000, and $10,000 at 7 per cent. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to correspond with a few ladies of refinement; strictly confidential. Address O B 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—BY LARGE WHOLESALE grocery house an experienced and thoroughly competent head shipping clerk. Address C 4, Tribune.

WANTED—BANK TELLER; MUST be competent and quick; prefer one who has had experience in the same position in a city bank. Address A 47, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNIture painter, who understands painting, paneling, striping and ornamenting chamber suites in first-class modern style. Address, at once, ROBERTSON & HISCOCK, 326 Second-av., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMERS and painters. Box 68, South Bend, Ind.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A WASHER, ALSO A HARness cleaner at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAL LABORers for Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, etc.; wages $1.50 per day; free fare; 50 sawmill and farm-hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water.

WANTED—ALL THE RAILROAD LAborers I can get for Iowa, Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana; highest wages. Also carpenters, saw-mill and lumber-yard men. Free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE for pillow-sham holders. New and very useful. Large profits. F. F. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address to take orders in the city; liberal inducements to proper parties. References required. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT ATLANTIC HOTEL—Night clerk and to assist in bar evenings.

WANTED—MANUFACTURING CONcern wants a business man in Chicago, and in every city (not already taken). A few hundred dollars necessary to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for the same; $150 per month profit guaranteed. The most searching investigation solicited. A. S. ARNOLD & CO., corner First-st. and Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD to learn gents' furnishing goods business; must live on North Side. Apply at the Berlin Store, 144 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLES free to parties meaning business, and $70 per week guaranteed energetic men, with or without experience, on small capital. Send for papers, and investigate. No postal-cards. Address, with stamp, MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; $4 per week. Call at 3[illegible] Lake Park-av., fronting lake, on Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework, at 451 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE AT dressmaking, at 3857 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework, at 2 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT Atlantic Hotel; $12 per month.

NURSES.

WANTED—AT 509 NORTH LA SALLE-st.—Half-grown girl to help take charge of child: one living on North Side preferred.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses. G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent German druggist of 8 years' experience in first-class stores; speaks English perfectly; not married; would like to take charge of a store. Best of city references. Address, for four days, X 48, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG men (new-comers, Scandinavians, 21 and 27 years of age), sober and obliging, willing to do any kind of work; immediately; prefer to work in a private American families. Address D 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COLored woman as waitress and second work; seven years in last place. Address X 76, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as wet nurse. Apply at 222 West Fourteenth-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORTH German as nursery governess; willing to travel and do plain sewing. Address 365 Larrabee-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TERRITORY FOR VALUable improvement in baby jumpers; patented in August, 1880. Call and see samples at J. S. Marsh's office, corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago, or C. H. Land, 251 Woodward-av., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—SAW-MILL ON BEST SITE in Missouri, at crossing of river and railroad, large saws, bolting and band saws; engine 14x20; two 24-foot boilers, all in good order; best of white oak, poplar, ash, etc. Address S. G. KITCHEN & SON, Dexter City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT. A small sum will secure a very profitable business. Chicago Patent Company, 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here $250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TO MANUFACTURERS—WE HAVE for sale a large manufactory with 25 horse-power engine and boiler; everything in first-class order, only two blocks from depot; good railroad and lake facilities. Price very low to good parties. Description sent on application. POWELL & DOUGLAS, manufacturers of pumps, wind-mills, etc., Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABlish a general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 46 Vesey-st., New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board, with room, $4.50 to $7 per week; furnished rooms, without board, $1.50 to $4 per week.

HOTELS.

BURDICK HOUSE, CORNER OF WAbash-av. and Adams-st., on the European plan—Desirable furnished rooms by the day, week, or month. Prices moderate. NEWMAN BROS., Managers.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF means and refinement who would have an objection to taking a boarder in their family and social circle, but who would consider taking a single lady of means and refinement in the light of an additional member of the family, whose society, dress, music, manners, and recommendations would have bearing in favor of it, and who would pay a reasonable price desires to have such a family of standing address with location and terms, C 92, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and will last longer than any boiler ever built. Engineers and steam users invited to call and examine, or send for descriptive circular. Offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

ENGINE FOR SALE—14X18, GOOD AS new. Address Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE ENGINE and a 15-horse boiler, now running and in perfect order, at 40 South Hoyne-av.

1 LATHE, 18 INCH BY 8 FOOT BED, 1 compound shaper, 24-inch drill press, 1 heavy atmospheric hammer. 52 Canal-st. Second-hand machinery and tools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I WILL INVEST $100 OR $200 IN A business where I can have an interest or a good position. X 75, Tribune office.

RUBBING, BEST CURE FOR CHRONIC diseases, by a lady of experience. Address D 2, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE AN interest as an active partner in an established business; capital, $2,500. Y 78, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I guarantee to pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; I must have the goods, because our sale is large; wanted absolutely 2,000 yards carpets and 500 overcoats, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Remember the number—546 State-st.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Stuart & Gray Opera Company. "Billee Taylor."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Rentz-Santley Novelty Company. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Lingards. "Stolen Kisses."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Nat Goodwin. "Love at School."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1881.

William H. Vanderbilt yesterday celebrated his 60th birthday anniversary.

Partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, and stationary temperature for this region.

Appropriate action in connection with the death of the late Hon. Charles Hitchcock was taken by the Illinois House on Saturday, that body adjourning to-morrow out of respect to his memory.

In the midst of the general prosperity the cause of religion is not without a share. Centenary Methodist Church yesterday provided by voluntary subscription for lifting its entire indebtedness, amounting to $16,000.

A step toward larger liberty has been taken by the Czar in announcing that hereafter his sanction of the laws passed by the Russian Senate will be required only in cases where the enactments are of especial importance.

Canada will soon have to be on the lookout for a new Governor-General. It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne will resign his position toward the latter part of the summer, and return to England with the Princess Louise.

The death of Col. Thomas A. Scott, of railroad fame, is hourly expected, he having suffered a third stroke of paralysis. His physician has abandoned all hope of his recovery, or even of his regaining consciousness for any length of time.

Archbishop Croke has written a letter urging that the Land bill be passed to its second reading, and if by that time it cannot be satisfactorily amended so as to meet the views of the Home-Rulers it can be rejected as unworthy the Irish support.

A letter from Topeka, descriptive of the first week's operations of the stringently-coercive Temperance law enacted by the Kansas Legislature, will be read with interest. It would appear that the new law has not secured a very auspicious send-off, and that even the fanatics who had most to do with bringing about its enactment are growing quite dubious concerning the success of the measure.

It has been decided in Montreal upon high authority that there are limitations to the right of free expression in the matter of epitaphs. The Orangemen of that city had erected a monument to Thomas Lett Hackett, who was killed in the riot of July 12, 1877, and had caused to be inscribed on the stone words to the effect that Hackett was "barbarously murdered by a Roman Catholic mob," etc. Objection was made to the inscription, and the offensive part has been effaced by the cemetery managers.

From among the sermons preached yesterday in Chicago churches to the large congregations brought out by the fine summer weather the following are given a place in our columns this morning: By Prof. Swing, on "What Is Civilization?"; by the Rev. George Milan, of Unity Church, on "The Last Supper"; by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, Swedenborgian, on "The Wonderful Life of the Soul;" by the Rev. Z. L. Humphrey, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, on "Some Hopeful Views of the Missionary Problem"; and "A Week's Reflections," by the Rev. John Williamson, of the First Methodist Church.

A graphic description of the ravages wrought and the pitiful destitution and suffering caused by the floods in the regions of the Upper Missouri River is given in our dispatches this morning. In addition to their present mournful condition the unhappy dwellers in the inundated districts have to face the distressing prospect of wholesale malaria, resulting from the decomposition of thousands of dead animals, and of future want, because it has been necessary to eat up all the grain and vegetable seed saved for this year's crops in order to sustain life. The situation of these people is one that cries aloud for immediate relief in the way of donations of money and articles of food.

Sunday in Washington brought no change in the Senatorial crisis. In the conferences that took place between Senators it was suggested that a compromise might be effected by the appointment of Robertson as District Attorney in place of Woodford, and the retention of Merritt as Collector; but there is not the slightest possibility that either the President or Judge Robertson will entertain such a proposition. There are growing indications that Conkling will find his support wofully thinned out when the pinch comes. His friends will have to choose between devotion to his selfish political interests and the friendship and good-will of the Administration. Conkling's favor is well enough to enjoy in the ordinary course of Senate affairs, but when it comes to arranging for reëlection and taking care of friends at home upon whom dependence is placed for future help, the Senators are apt to think twice before they array themselves against an Administration which has shown that it knows how to deal with its enemies. Conkling's policy will now be, it is believed, to delay the calling of another caucus and hold the Republican Senators to the agreement to postpone action on the New York case until the December session; but it is certain that he will have difficulty in binding the Senators to this agreement, which, it is claimed, did not contemplate any postponement beyond the time when all the other nominations on the calendar should be acted upon. Therefore it is likely that the first test will occur on the question of calling another caucus at once to consider the new situation. If Conkling is beaten in this he is beaten on all sides.

The President has nominated to the Senate Judge Robertson, of New York, for the office of Collector of Customs in that city. It is confessed by all that there is not an abler or purer man in the State. His nomination is resisted, and on no other ground than that, as a public man in the State of New York, he has opposed Senator Conkling's absolute dictation, and because at the Chicago Convention he and twenty-two other delegates, representing strong Republican Congressional districts, insisted upon voting as their immediate constituents desired. Mr. Conkling tolerates no opposition to his imperious demands. He claims the absolute control of the Republican party in New York, and objects to the appointment of any person to any National office in that State who is not designated by himself. In his opposition to Judge Robertson he has invoked a self-created "courtesy of the Senate," under which he claims that no Senator can vote to confirm any appointment made by the President unless that appointment be approved and supported by the Republican Senators from that State. Hence he demands that the Republican Senators, as a matter of personal obligation to him, shall reject a nomination made by the Republican President of the United States. This arrogance, insolence, and violent denial of Executive authority, and this brazen assumption of personal and Senatorial power, must be obvious to every American citizen. There can be but one President of the United States at one time, and Mr. Conkling's attempt to have the Senate sustain him in his claim to Executive authority can have but one termination. Any attempt by the Senate to overawe or control the President, and to deprive him of his constitutional functions and authority, will be speedily followed by the universal demand of the Nation that the Senate itself be abolished. Senatorial usurpation will find no more favor with the American people than usurpation of any other kind, particularly when an immense proportion of the population already regard it as an anti-republican, selfish, autocratic body, forever magnifying its own consequence and authority.

CONKLING'S SENATORIAL FOLLOWERS.

In the revolt of the Senatorial conspirators against the constitutional power of appointment by the President, and the substitution in its place of the unconstitutional usurpation called "the courtesy of the Senate," Mr. Conkling counts largely upon the support of Democratic Senators. He does not assume that they accept his doctrine, but he appeals to them as enemies of the Republican party to give their aid in directly insulting the President and in declaring that Mr. Conkling alone shall dictate who shall hold office in New York, and who shall not. For this purpose he assumes that he can depend upon the following Democrats: Brown, of Georgia; McPherson, of New Jersey; Groome, of Maryland; Cockrell, of Missouri; Farley, of California; Slater, of Oregon; David Davis, of Illinois; Ben Hill, of Georgia; Jones, of Florida; Harris, of Tennessee; Pendleton, of Ohio; Voorhees, of Indiana; Maxey, of Texas; Walker, of Arkansas; and Fair, of Nevada.

This is a practical betrayal of the Republican party and of the Republican Administration into the hands of the Democrats. Mr. Conkling takes his revenge upon the Republican party of the country by employing these Democratic Senators in striking the Republican President and his Administration, and making himself their master.

Of course, this list is subject to revision. It is not likely that all of these Senators, Democratic partisans as they may be, will unite in a formal vote declaring that the President of the United States shall be allowed to appoint no man to office in New York unless that person shall be personally acceptable to or dictated by Mr. Conkling. Such a vote as that may prove too distasteful to Senators who have any regard and respect for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Conkling, however, expects to have a Republican following in the Senate, and his organs advertise that he will be sustained against the President by Senators Rollins, of New Hampshire; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Platt, of New York; Cameron and Mitchell, of Pennsylvania; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Jones, of Nevada; McMillan and Edgerton, of Minnesota; Allison and McDill, of Iowa; while the vote of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, is called doubtful.

This list certainly is incorrect. Nothing less than the actual record will satisfy the people of the Northwest, and especially of Iowa and Minnesota, that Allison or McDill, McMillan or Edgerton will prove so faithless to the universal sentiment of the people of those States. At the Chicago Convention the State of Iowa, through her delegates, from the first organization to the adjournment, stood by Judge Robertson as against Conkling; the two men were there present, and Iowa never faltered or wavered, and resolutely, bravely, and successfully declared that Senator Conkling was not Dictator in the Convention, and should not be permitted to disfranchise the people of New York by dictating even to the delegates from that State. No State more cordially supported Gen. Garfield than did Iowa, no State gave him so large a majority, and no State will now more indignantly resent any attempt to insult or degrade him and to disrupt and betray the Republican party at the command of Boss Conkling. The use of the name of Mr. Allison and of Mr. McDill for any such purpose, we are confident, is entirely unwarranted. Nor do we think the use of the names of the Senators from Minnesota any more authorized than is that of the Senators from Iowa. Minnesota, when represented at Chicago last year, resisted the blandishments and fascinations, and the toilets and smiles of Mr. Conkling, and refused to recognize him as Dictator either in New York or elsewhere. Minnesota was enthusiastic for Garfield, and will resent any attempt to insult the Presidential office in his person.

Whether Mr. Mahone will vote to disrupt the Republican party and overthrow its Executive, as an ex-Democrat, or Readjuster, we do not know; but he will make a fatal mistake should he begin his new life by an attempt to readjust the powers and functions of the President by delegating them to self-constituted Senatorial satraps.

It will be gratifying to the Republicans of Illinois to notice that Mr. Conkling lays no claim to the personal allegiance of Senator Logan. This is not a contest between rival candidates for the Presidency. It is a question of the right of the President to nominate an unobjectionable man to a National office, and have that nomination voted upon by the Senate free of all attempt to insult the President or to coerce him into submission to the personal demands of a single Senator. Shall the Republican party of the country be made a court of petty sessions to try all offenders who do not touch their hats to Boss Conkling? In sustaining the President Gen. Logan will have the approval of the whole Republican party of Illinois.

CONVERSION OF THE BONDS.

The conversion of the 6 per cent bonds into 3½ per cents at the request of the bondholders, and to continue at that rate until Congress orders otherwise, is progressing steadily and rapidly. On Saturday the holders of 6 per cents sent in fifteen and a half millions ($15,539,200) for continuance at the reduced rate, making to date an aggregate of over one hundred millions ($102,185,700) sent in for continuance. There remain about ninety millions more to be sent in, which will wind up all outstanding 6 per cents except those issued to the Pacific Railroads to construct those lines. The saving of interest by this operation on the 6s amounts to the neat little sum of almost *five* millions of dollars per annum. The continued bonds at 3½ per cent interest are already quoted at a small premium, which insures the sending in of all those yet outstanding for extension on the same terms.

We can see no serious obstacle in the way of applying the same interest-reducing and time-extending process to the outstanding 5 per cents, of which there are some 450 millions. The true policy for the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue is to offer for sale the 104 millions of unissued 4 per cents, which would mature in 1907. They would bring a premium that would reduce the interest on the money received below 3¼ per cent. They would probably sell for 15 or 16 per cent premium. With the proceeds of their sale the Secretary could call in and pay off at least 121 millions of 5 per cent bonds. This would abolish 17 millions of the principal of the debt and effect a saving of interest on the exchanged bonds of over a million dollars a year. The surplus revenues of the Government between now and next December, when Congress meets, together with the spare cash in the Treasury, will enable the Secretary to call in and pay off at least 100 millions of the 5 per cents. Add this to the amount which can be extinguished by the sale of the unissued long 4s, and there will only remain about 233 millions of the 5 per cents to be taken care of, and there is no doubt that the holders will consent to have the interest reduced to 3½ per cent for the sake of an extension of the time they may run. Let the Secretary offer the same privilege that he has on the 6s, and then proceed to make frequent calls for ten or twelve millions for redemption, with the right of extension at 3½ per cent, and there is no question but as many bonds will be offered for continuance as the Secretary shall care to accept. When Congress meets next winter it will find by this program 120 millions of the debt paid off since last March, 100 millions converted into 4 per cents at an immense premium to the Government, and the rest of the 6 and 5 per cents changed into 3½s, waiting the further pleasure of Congress. Secretary Windom can have all this effected by the time Congress meets in regular session, and it will be a tall feather in his cap to do it.

A QUEER COINCIDENCE.

It is a queer coincidence that those who grieve so sadly over the misfortunes of Conkling are equally cast down by the fall of Brady. In both cases they refuse to be comforted. For instance, the Conkling organ in this city is astonished and pained to be compelled reluctantly to confess that the withdrawal of the New York nominations by the President shows an evident purpose on his part to crush Conkling through the power of patronage. And naturally the machine organ is shocked at *such* a use of patronage! It grieves, and its heart is very sore, at the thought of the President taking part in a quarrel in the house of his friends. It would have been so much better, the Conkling organ thinks, if the quarreling could have been confined to one side. Peace might have reigned supreme if all that Conkling quarreled about had been conceded to him. But by joining in the quarrel the President has put the Republican party in deadly peril. Of course the organ thinks it was all very well for Conkling to organize his caucus threat against the President and to send his Committee of Safety to the White House to formally notify the President that he would crush him unless he should have regard for his bones, and quickly surrender. But this ought to have ended the threatening business, the organ thinks. "The withdrawal of the New York nominations to punish the Senate for not agreeing to confirm Mr. Robertson is proclaiming a principle which is in the nature of a threat towards the Senate,—an attempt to establish a prerogative which may be regarded as dangerous to the independence of the Higher House of Congress," exclaims the grieved, unhappy organ. The organ knows very well that there is no danger in threats, so long as they are confined to one side of a controversy. The peril lies in the retort and the blows which are apt to follow. What the organ complains of is the fact that in response to Conkling's threat the President has delivered a "right smart" blow. And now the organ knows that there is a quarrel in the Republican party, and it weeps a flood of salt tears. But the queer thing about it is, the organ is as much disconcerted over the fall of Brady as it is about the quarrel over patronage, which never need to have occurred, and never would have occurred, if the President had permitted himself to be knocked down and stepped on, as it were, by the curled darling of the Republican chiefs of the machine in New York. It is not of much importance what Gen. Garfield wrote to Gen. Brady or anybody else, exclaims the organ. "The real question is," it proceeds, "whether Brady has been guilty of dishonesty? The *Inter-Ocean* does not say he has; it sincerely hopes he has not. It trusts that every charge can be explained, and that what appears suspicious now will prove correct when submitted to examination." Here is a spirit of fairness worthy of imitation by jurors. The organ stands up so straight as to raise the question whether it does not, in fact, lean over a trifle backward. Gorham, the editor of Brady's organ, can ask no more in the way of judicial equipoise than this. He might have dictated the passage to the organ. The two organs, both daily, stand on the same platform; they both demand an "examination," and wait for the verdict. Neither would Gorham object to the following tearful confession: "We confess," proceeds Mr. Brady's Chicago organ, "that the *seeming* attempt to make a friendly letter from President Garfield the basis of a defense against such extravagance as this does not strike us as ingenuous or straightforward, *but we have the utmost desire to do Gen. Brady justice, and shall wait patiently for an explanation of all these facts before joining in a verdict against him.*" Note how carefully guarded this confession is, as in the use of the word "seeming," and the expression of an ardent desire "to do Gen. Brady justice." There is no yearning to have justice done by the Government; and in this particular the two organs hold the same attitude to the case. Mr. Gorham has not, in Brady's Washington organ, manifested any solicitude on the subject of securing justice to the Government. Observe, too, how patient the Chicago organ is: "We shall wait patiently for his [Brady's] explanation," etc. No doubt the organ would be willing to wait a year, or ten years, for Brady to explain; and if Brady should decide never to explain, the organ will never "join in a verdict against him." There is something very beautiful in this spirit of devotion to the cause of justice, and it is the more beautiful for its rarity. It is a little queer, though, that of the thousands of journals in the country whose proprietors have read the testimony, only two remain unconvinced that there has been something wrong in Gen. Brady's administration, and that of these two one is owned and controlled by the General himself. But the country should pause when these two organs are in doubt! This, however, will involve everybody in a dilema, for it is very improbable that the Washington organ will ever make up its mind; and if the two organs have compared notes on the testimony, as seems eminently probable, it is equally improbable that the organ at this end of the line will ever make up its mind. Both organs will doubtless continue to weep over the disposition of the President to quarrel with Conkling, and to doubt the guilt of Brady. Conkling thinks it is strange that the President will persist in quarreling with him, and he probably thinks it is strange that Postmaster-General James will persist in quarreling with Brady, for it is said that he refers to him as "that man James." This unity of sentiment between two newspapers and a Senator about such curiously differing subjects is very queer.

A POSSIBLE UNION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The little Kingdom of Portugal has been roused into a popular political furor, which is something more than a tempest in a teapot, as it has come to involve the question of a possible Iberian Union. To rightly understand this furor, which is nothing more nor less than the discussion of a union of Portugal with Spain, to escape the possibility of being absorbed by England, it is necessary to understand the original cause, which is the Lourenco-Marquez Treaty. As the result of the arbitration of France between Great Britain and Portugal some years ago on the question of the sovereignty of Delagoa Bay on the South African coast, the Portuguese made arrangements with the Transvaal Government for the building of a railroad from the interior to the Port of Lourenco-Marquez. The annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain shortly afterwards interrupted the scheme and disgruntled both the Portuguese and the Boers. It was renewed, however, and after a considerable interval a fresh treaty was signed in May, 1879, by which the English were authorized to go on with the work. The treaty, however, has remained unconfirmed by the Cortes for more than a year without exciting any special interest until the recent rebellion of the Boers, when the English once more opened negotiations for the construction of the road, as it would facilitate the transportation of troops and supplies. The suspicious Portuguese at once looked upon it as a movement on the part of England to absorb their insignificant colony in South Africa, and, taking into account England's greed for colonial acquisition, they had some grounds for their fears, especially if England should have the control of a railroad running directly through their colony and having one of its termini at their principal seaport. So intense was the feeling that it brought about a coalition of the Conservatives and Republicans, which succeeded in overthrowing the Liberal Government, which was in favor of the treaty. Starting with this advantage, the new combination has taken a fresh departure, and is now agitating to overthrow the Constitution and realize the old dream of the formation of an Iberian Republic by union with Spain.

The Lisbon correspondent of the London *Times* in a letter to that paper dated April 13 draws a very graphic picture of the events leading up to the present situation. On the 8th of March the treaty passed the House of Deputies by a large majority, whereupon the Conservatives retired from the House, refusing to vote the treaty, which was tantamount to an expression of sympathy with the Republicans. On the 13th of March two large meetings were held, one of Republicans and one of Conservatives, actuated by the same spirit of denunciation of the Government. To preserve order the Government had stationed troops in the street, and a collision occurred, in which several persons were injured, though no one was killed. This was succeeded by an interpellation on the part of the Opposition as to the riots, and the ensuing debates were followed by a vote of want of confidence, proposed by the leader of the Conservative party. The Government was defeated on the vote, and resigned, whereupon a Conservative Ministry was formed, the first act of which was to adjourn the Chambers until June, which put off for two months the vote of the House of Peers on the treaty. The impression is that the adjournment is substantially an adjournment of the whole question *sine die*, for by postponing the vote in the Peers until after dissolution, which takes place immediately after the short June session, the treaty would have to be submitted again to the new House, which would certainly defeat it. Commenting upon the situation, the *Times* correspondent thus describes it:

> The situation is a most abnormal one. The Progressists, whose left wing till now has been supposed to be separated by not many shades from the Radicals with a Republican taint, appear in the respectable rôle of standing out for international good faith and as the champions of good relations with England. The Regeneradors, who represent the Conservative party, and whose traditions have always been those of the most violent opposition to Iberism and of intimate relations with us, having got into power on the shoulders of the Republicans, are universally regarded as being bound by promises to their allies to burk the treaty. The masters of the field are the Republicans and the gentlemen of the *Seculo* (the Republican organ). They have turned one Ministry out for voting the treaty, and they have placed in power the party which originally concluded the treaty under heavy recognizances to strangle their own child.

The Republicans, thus being masters of the situation, have improved the opportunity to revive again the old scheme of a union with Spain in a Federal Iberian Republic, and thus throw off English protection, and on this point the *Seculo* says: "England abhors the Republican party in Portugal, and with good reason, because she knows that when once a strong Democratic federation is established in the Peninsula the Dantesque cycle of her spoliations in Portugal will be stopped,—spoliations which have lasted 240 years, and which it is urgently necessary should be stopped." Apart from any relations between Portugal and England, there are excellent reasons why such a union should be effected. Spain and Portugal by themselves are the weakest nations in Europe, and are without influence in European councils. United under a republican form of government, their strength would be greatly increased and they would exert an influence that would command respect. Nor is there anything incongruous in such a union. They are substantially the same people. Their dispositions, temperaments, habits, customs, religions are the same. Their history and traditions are so closely allied that it is difficult to separate them. By their geographical position they are one, for Spain impinges upon three sides of Portugal, the other side being washed by a common sea. In their movement to unite what Nature evidently intended should be united, the Portuguese Republicans have some strong auxiliaries on their side, one of which is the decided drift of Spain towards more republican ideas, and the other the immense influence exerted by the powerful French Republic on their border. Should such a union be effected the three Republics—Switzerland, France, and united Spain and Portugal in Western Europe—might play a very important part in leavening the whole European lump.

THE CLAMOR FOR HARMONY AT THE SACRIFICE OF RIGHT.

There are two classes of politicians just now clamoring for "harmony" at the sacrifice of right. One is made up of the timid sort, who fear that resisting the bulldozing of Senator Conkling is "going to divide the party," and that the Democrats will take advantage of the division to advance their own interests. The other is made up of the spoils-grabbers and patronage-hunters, who fear that their occupation will be injured if the President is allowed to exercise the prerogatives with which the Constitution invests him.

Both these classes base their clamor upon the insolent assumption that Senator Conkling is the President, the Party, and the Program. Hence all others in the party must tune their instruments to accord with his individual fiddle and keep up the harmony. The trouble with these timid souls and place-hunters is not that they want harmony,—we all want that,—but that they are insisting that one of the fiddlers and not the leader of the orchestra shall give the keynote. It is sad that Senator Conkling is dissatisfied, it is sad that he cannot dictate how the President shall act, it would be sad if he should get disgruntled and refuse to play, but there is no other way to solve the matter. If he won't play in the right key he had better step out of the orchestra.

Harmony is a very beautiful thing, soothing to the ear and grateful to the heart, but dissonances also have their place in music, and usually resolve themselves into harmonies. Timid souls need not fear the present dissonances. They will resolve themselves, and we shall soon hear all the fiddles playing in tune again. If Senator Conkling were the party, there might be occasion for misgivings, but he is fast finding out that he is not. He made the first discovery in the Chicago Convention and now he has run across it again. He may refuse to play for a little time longer, but only let the President keep his backbone rigid, and Senator Conkling will soon have his fiddle in tune and will be found playing away as lustily on the good old Republican tunes as any on the benches.

The Republican party is a party of principles and not of men, and its leaders are the intelligent, unpurchasable people, the men who work on farms, in machine-shops, on railroads, in counting-rooms, in the professions,—the men who think for themselves and act, and who represent the intelligence and virtue of the country. They are the men who are standing at the back of the President as their representative, and they expect him to exercise the Executive power, not Senator Conkling, who represents a faction in a single State. He is accountable to them, and not to Senator Conkling, and they will expect him to regard their wishes, and not those of a man whom they have not yet considered worthy of being intrusted with Executive power. The President can afford to get along without him, but he cannot afford to get along without the people, and if the people can afford to get along without Senator Conkling, he need lose no sleep, whatever direction the dissonant fiddler may take. If he is to be allowed to play in any key he chooses, all the other fiddlers will claim the same privilege, and instead of harmony there would soon be a chaos of noise as dissonant as an orchestra of tom-toms and hurdygurdies. If there is any more harmonizing to be done, Senator Conkling is the man who should get into tune, and if he won't, then he should get out.

At the Delmonico dinner of Star-Route Dorsey was Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. In his post-prandial talk the reverend gent told the star-route jobber that he looked upon his political achievements as nothing short of sublime. "I came here," continued Mr. Beecher, "to pay my tribute to Mr. Dorsey as the man who redeemed the old State I love, and I had a treasure of gratitude which I was very glad to bring. If the Republican party can have control of the Government for the next ten years (and this I believe is assured by the results of the last election), it is of very little consequence what party gets control of it after that. I join with you, then, most heartily in rendering my testimony of respect and gratitude to Mr. Dorsey for the great services he has performed in the campaign, which has changed the aspect of the whole continent for the next ten or fifteen years." The plausible Dorsey was able to deceive the very elect. When the reverend gent was making that speech he was unaware of the fact that Dorsey was at the head of a star-route ring of expediting contractors consisting of his brother, J. W. Dorsey, a brother-in-law, J. M. Peck, and a couple of intimate friends, J. M. Miner and J. B. Price, who got their pay expedited as follows:

Contractor.	*Routes.*	*Miles.*	*Original pay.*	*Increase*
Price	6	895	$47,901	$173,427
Peck	9	1,666	25,398	236,741
Miner	8	832	10,376	135,658
J. W. Dorsey	8	1,433	15,479	147,273
Total	31	4,776	$99,154	$693,099

Clear plunder, half a million of dollars.

The "Rebs" fired on Fort Sumter, and were amazed and outraged when the "Yanks" after a time fired back. "Why, they are making war on us; they are invading our States, pillaging our homes, burning our villages, and laying waste our plantations." Yet that was war. It was precisely that which they invited when they fired on the Stars and Stripes. They should not have been surprised, but prepared. In a more humble way Mr. Conkling indulged in overt acts of war against the President. No proclamation was necessary; the acts were enough; yet he actually proclaimed war. Now he wakes up to find the enemy on his frontiers, and he is wholly defenseless. So he pleads his weakness and inability to strike back as a reason why he should be let alone. "They are making war on me," he exclaims. Yes, they are making war on Mr. Conkling, but only because they have been bullied and driven into it.

An exchange remarks:

> People who are afraid of lightning will not be much comforted to learn that the multiplication of immense batteries for electric lights is likely to bring a stroke of lightning within the reach of the poorest person. Several persons have already been knocked dead or senseless by fooling with the wires in private establishments, and a recent accident in New York shows that the lightning may strike us in consequence of somebody else's fooling. An electric-light wire was allowed to touch a telephone wire by a careless workman on top of a building in Maiden Lane, and the result was an artificial stroke of lightning in the office below, which melted the telephone and pulverized things generally.

De Lesseps is fooling the French about the Isthmus Canal. All reports from Panama agree that no digging has begun yet, although the season for outdoor work is fast drawing to a close. Considerable surveying is being done, and a small force of laborers are at work cutting brush, and that is all. There are by no means the energetic operations which the great engineer promised the subscribers to his canal stock. His project does not lag for want of funds, for he has money enough secured already to pay for all the work that could be done in two or three years, and on this money he is pledged to pay 5 per cent interest, so that there is a strong financial reason for pushing the enterprise forward as rapidly as possible, if it is really a genuine one. De Lesseps himself is in Egypt, looking after his affairs there. His representative at Panama, Lieut. Wyse, is about to start for Paris. The rainy season will soon put a stop to the field work, and as nothing has been accomplished in this direction worth mentioning, a year has been as good as lost. As to the American end of the project, if there ever was any besides ex-Secretary Thompson, it gives no sign of vitality.

Every day is bringing to light more of the beauties of Brady's expedited star-route business. Take the case of a Montana route thus described:

> There has been a route for several years from Bozeman to Chico, in Montana, a distance of forty-five miles. Col. Norris, the Superintendent of Yellowstone Park, got this route changed to go up the Yellowstone to the Utah Northern Railroad, in Idaho. He and others petitioned for the change, asking for a weekly mail, when to their surprise it was made a daily one. After a while a part of this direct route was abandoned, and a long detour made over the mountains to Virginia City. Gen. McNulta, of Bloomington, Ill., in a letter to the Postmaster-General, thus spoke of the route as finally fixed upon:
>
> From July 15 to Oct. 1 the park proper is accessible. While it is possible to get in there for a longer period of the year, there is no motive to induce people to go there at such times, and almost all, if not all, visitors go there between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1. Exclusive of military parties and people living in the adjacent country—Montana principally—there was not to exceed sixty persons visiting the park this season. The Postmaster of Fire Hole Station will be there solely for that purpose, and the Postmaster at Henry's Lake. These two, solely to keep up a mail route, will be the *only human beings along this whole line*, or within twenty to fifty miles of it. If there is any use whatever for a mail route there, all that is needed is a pony mail from Beaver Station to the "Lower Fire Holes" once or twice a week from July 15 to Oct. 1, at a cost of $350 to $700, instead of $30,000 now paid.

How the police authorities of St. Petersburg are duped by the Nihilists late cablegrams have already informed the readers of The Tribune. But here is a case in point, as related by a Petersburg correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung:* The police arrested a young man upon whose person were found three forged passports. All the porters and waiters of hotels, restaurants, and other public places were required to appear at police headquarters to inspect the prisoner. No one could identify him. Then the general public were invited to see whether or not any person could recognize him. Towards evening it was ascertained that the prisoner's name was Arontschick, and that he resided with Mr. Liebatschew, on the Wosnessenkij Prospect. The police immediately repaired to the house, hoping to find important papers and documents, but the nest was empty. The Nihilists had seen their comrade at police headquarters, and had removed everything which could be of any use to the police.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is put down as one of the fifteen Opposition Senators who intend to vote against the confirmation of Judge Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York in order to spite the President and serve Lord Roscoe. We do not believe the report, as it is but a few weeks ago when Judge Davis, in a carefully-prepared speech defining his "independent" position, said that, aside from voting with the Democrats on the organization of the Senate, he intended to give Gen. Garfield's Administration a fair and candid support. It would be a very curious way of doing it by voting with Conkling to break him down. In this contest between Boss Conkling and the President a vast majority of the Democrats of Illinois side with the President and against the autocratic Boss.

Says a New York paper:

> If the Whittaker trial [which everybody has forgotten all about] has accomplished anything thus far, it is to embroil, and confuse, and set by the ears the whole fraternity of penmanship experts. Yesterday one of these gentlemen insisted that a loop which the Judge-Advocate described as "full and flowing" was really "sharp and angular"; and when the Judge-Advocate said a certain passage was "awkward and scrawling," he vowed that it was particularly "graceful." The effect of this upon the minds of the Court can be more easily imagined than described.

"Peace with honor" would be for Mr. Conkling now a happy escape. If Robertson is confirmed, and he bows gracefully to the inevitable, he will be the wisest and the luckiest man in Washington. The defeat of Robertson would only introduce a four-years' war, which would do him no good, though it might ruin others. At the most, Mr. Conkling is no better off than the blind Samson. He may possibly pull the temple down, but his grave will be below the ruins.

A New York paper says:

> There have been unmistakable symptoms for a week past that the toe of the American public itched for a square kick at Bossism and "Primacy." President Garfield, acting as the highest representative of that public, has gratified its great yearning by depositing that kick where it will do the most good. It is the most popular act of his life.

President Garfield wished "Brady to give us all the assistance possible." Well, he has done it. He has resigned.

An epitaph for Mr. Conkling to be carved upon the arms of the State of New York: "L'Etat; c'est moi."

Very much to the surprise and chagrin of Lord Roscoe, the President is showing that he has sand.

Motto for Tom James: No man can serve two masters, but you may continue to serve one country.

PERSONALS.

"Things are getting so mixed that I don't know where to scratch."—*George William Curtis.*

"I see that Rarus has been reinstated. Let us say no more about this painful scandal."—*Goldsmith Maid.*

Mary Anderson has made it all up with her stepfather. If Mary was smaller a little lam wouldn't be out of the way.

Thoreau says "Women never have anything to say." It is quite likely they had nothing to say to Thoreau, who lived on $37 a year,—the price of a spring bonnet.

"What was the name of the person who burned his bridge behind him? There are worse sights than a bridge to get back over sometimes."—*Roscoe Conkling.*

Lord Lonsdale has fitted up an expedition to search for the North Pole. It is not yet decided who will fit up an expedition to search for Lord Lonsdale's.

A ministerial conference in New York having decided that there is no such thing as eternal punishment, people out this way would like to know what is to become of the bicycle riders.

Theodore Tilton has gone to Europe. He will be remembered as the gentleman who didn't seem to know that shotguns were handy things to have in the family at a time when most men would have given the subject great attention.

It is understood that the only change in the management of the New York *Tribune* rendered necessary by the editor's marriage and consequent absence was the sawing of about six inches from Whitelaw's chair in order that John Hay's feet might reach the floor.

A newspaper reporter's life is not all anonymous hard work. One so pleased the Empress of Austria by his account of her riding adventures that she presented him with a dressing-case embossed in silver. The English paper which furnishes this item does not state, however, how much he was able to get on it.

Put away her little sealskin,
Hang it up behind the door.
All her days of winter pleasure
And of sleighrides now are o'er;
Give her time to look about her
And the situation grasp;
Spring is here, and soon her molars
Through the stiff ice-cream will rasp.
—*From "Songs of the West Side."*

The name of the lady to whom James Gordon Bennett is said to be engaged is Amelia Caroline Gasparine Leopoldine Henrietta Louise Elizabeth Françoise Maximilienne. When Jim asked her to be his he had the name set up in small pica type and a proof of the article taken. Then when he came to that part of the declaration where it was necessary to call her by name he handed over the proof-slip.

A young male person sends in a love poem beginning:

> The clouds along the mountain tops
> Are riding on the breeze,
> Their trailing trains of azure mist
> Are tangled in the trees.

This is all right, sonny, but after you have got the girl it will all look different. The only trailing trains you will take any interest in then will be one at the end of a dress that costs you anywhere from $50 to $100. Keep on writing poetry. Some kind editor may shoot you, and make two lives happier.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Richmond *State* (Dem.): We have no fear of the success of the Mahone secession movement either as a dissolvent of the "Solid South" or of the solid Conservative party of Virginia.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): What Mr. Conkling determines to do is to rule or ruin the party if he can. So far, it appears, every facility to do so has been afforded him by the Senate.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): Conkling is a big man intellectually, but, practically, what has he done? The records of Congress would be searched in vain for evidence of his success as a public man.

Indianapolis *News:* We would like to have the hero worshipers in this latitude who think Conkling is a "tin idol on brass casters," as a slang phrase has it, to fall to and find what things he has accomplished.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): Before the present contest is over in the Senate the mass of self-respecting Republicans in the country will be both surprised and indignant if a number of Republican Senators do not resist the insufferable assumption of Senator Conkling.

Harper's Weekly: Carlyle's mental peculiarities, his limitations of sympathy, and apparent perversities, are really, perhaps, as evident in his other works as in his reminiscences. But applied to the society in which he lived, and to his social companions, they seem both new and startling.

Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* (Rep.): The pity of it is that Col. Ingersoll, who might exercise so much influence for good, and whose impulses are chiefly on the right side, should devote the best years of his life to so demoralizing a work, his only apparent excuse for which is that "it pays."

New York *Herald:* Beyond a few adventurers floating in every society, who like mischief for mischief's sake, and are ready to-morrow for whatever would summon them, the American people are profoundly devoted to peace. We would not raise a hand for all the domains that ever belonged to the Montezumas.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): There is no Grant faction in the Republican party now, but there is very considerable of a Conkling faction, composed not of men who want Conkling for President, but of men who recognize in Conkling a brave, able, and honest man, who is engaged in a fight forced upon him in violation of honor, decency, and good faith.

Springfield *Republican:* President Bartlett is charged with being overbearing, narrow, and disposed to crush the scientific department; in short, the alumni believe that President Bartlett blocks the progress of the institution. Without passing upon the causes that have led up to this unfortunate situation, it is plain that Dr. Bartlett's opportunity for serving Dartmouth has gone by. The good will of its graduates is the best capital of the college.

St. Louis *Republican:* If misery loves company St. Louis people, who make themselves so excessively miserable over the bad streets of this city, need only go to Chicago for all the consolation that can be gathered from the spectacle of a city more cursed in this respect than St. Louis. There are just 408 miles of streets in Chicago that are mere lines drawn across the prairie. We can growl at the mud and dust of our macadamized streets, but nobody unfamiliar with the capacities of Chicago's unpaved streets has any realizing sense of these nuisances.

William E. Chandler: "I think I will be confirmed for Solicitor to the Treasury. I don't think Mr. MacVeagh is hankering after my society as much as he might do; but there has been a great mistake as to the intimate connection of the Solicitor-General with the Attorney-General. There is not the least danger to the Government involved in a Solicitor-General for being the choice and preferred companion of the Attorney-General. A large concern like the United States Government can sometimes get along without absolute and intimate friendship between all the members of it."

St. Louis *Republican:* The increased mortality in Chicago is attracting attention. There were forty-eight burial permits issued Wednesday and fifty-five the day before, showing a weekly mortality of about 350,—nearly three times the deaths (120) in St. Louis last week. Some attribute the excessive mortality to the foul condition of the streets, but the more intelligent explanation is that which attributes it to foul water. "Why, sir," said a prominent physician of Chicago to a Tribune reporter a day or two ago, "we have been drinking ancient filth in a good state of fermentation, such stuff as that from which our sewer-gas emanates. We have been taking it in homeopathic doses, to be sure; but quite large enough to account for our increased mortality." This theory is strengthened by the advertisements of suburban property which enumerate, among other attractions, "pure lake water which may be drunk without being boiled."

"Gath": A gentleman who contributed to Gen. Grant's Endowment Fund said but yesterday that he was disappointed in the influence of that fund upon Grant's composure of mind. He had supposed that Grant and his wife had previously been going and coming so restlessly because they wanted to make provision for old age; but, said he, "Grant is now quite comfortable, and yet he is off in Mexico, and he seems to have lost his capability for rest and his sense of respectable retirement. Being in the eye and ear of the world for twenty years has taken from him his sense of pastoral pleasure. The old farm near St. Louis delights him no more. The little house in Galena fails to attract. He once thought he would like to have a farm in Maryland, within ten or twenty miles of Washington, but that illusion has past." Concluding, this gentleman said: "I don't wonder that Garfield wants as little of the residue of Grant's following as possible in his employment."

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): For the Democrats, in and out of Congress, there is a plain, broad road to travel. They will, we are confident, support the Administration in exposing the frauds and in punishing the offenders, no matter who is to be hurt. And the Democratic Senators, in any contest with the star-route ring and their allies and the Administration, will go with the President in whatever shape the issue is made. It may become their business now, on the highest public grounds, to stay in Washington until December, if necessary, to prevent the election of Gorham. They can fortify themselves in this position, and the people will look on with genuine satisfaction. Really this star-route business is a godsend to the Democratic party. They can make a fight now in which they will have the whole people with them.

New York *Evening Post* (Rep.): In the light of recent events it is clear that, even if the President had left Collector Merritt undisturbed until the end of his term, sooner or later he would have been compelled to encounter the claim of Mr. Conkling to control the Administration so far as the State of New York is concerned. The sooner this question is met and settled the better. As the case stands now the President could not surrender to Mr. Conkling without sacrificing his own dignity and forfeiting the respect of the country. The question has become something more than a personal question or question of factions. . . . The unanimous concession of Mr. Conkling's claims by the Republican caucus in the recognition of "the courtesy of the Senate" was a bold challenge to the President. He could do nothing less than accept it. He has adopted the most distinct form of acceptance by calling upon the Senate to consider Mr. Robertson's nomination and dispose of it before taking up any other nomination from this State.

St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.): It is said that a committee actually waited on the President to state that Mr. Conkling had no wish to oppose him on any ground except that of Robertson's nomination; and to ask if it would embarrass him to withdraw that one, and have the remainder immediately confirmed. This, in view of an imminent executive session, is what is euphoniously called promoting harmony. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than an open insult. No one needs extraordinary discrimination to conclude that, whatever might be the assigned reason for the delay of the past months, Senator Conkling was at the bottom of it. He now avows as much, in the name, of course, of the wishes of his constituents and the interests of harmony. He also proposes, as one on an equal footing, to conclude a treaty with the President. Should the nomination repugnant to his fine sense of duty to his supporters be withdrawn, he will graciously permit the others to be confirmed, and public business to proceed. This seems the cap-stone of his insufferable insolence.

Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald,* a Democratic newspaper, whose editor was a member of the Convention that nominated Hancock: Judge Tourgée attained prominence by the authorship of a book which attracted general attention and provoked much comment,—"A Fool's Errand." —and yet no Southern man untinctured by blind Bourbonism can deny that in the main the book is a just and accurate delineation of the state of society in the South during the period of reconstruction. It tells us some unpleasant truths, not altogether in the pleasantest way; but the truth is always desirable, and the sooner the people of the South get rid of that supersensitiveness which resents facts as insults the better for all concerned. The writer of this paragraph was a Confederate soldier, and afterwards a member of the much-abused "Ku-Klux Klan," and he has a right to say, as he does here, that "A Fool's Errand" is entirely too true to be altogether agreeable.

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TUNIS.
ENCOUNTERED LITTLE
Tunis, May 8.—Gen. Log
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District. Gen. Braismas'
arrived at Souk el Arba.
French troops were landed
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THE SULTAN TO TH
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RAIN.
Very heavy rains continue.
THE OBDURATE
Paris, May 8.—*Le Temps*
publish articles to-day dec
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Bey until the Town of Tunis
French troops.
EXCITEMENT.
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A PROTEST.
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last four months.
GARIBALDI
denounces as false the repor
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that war between France and
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be a monstrosity.

RUSSIA.
ROYAL ENTERTAI
St. Petersburg, May 8.—
Czarina have entertained at
Turkish and Persian Envoy
sent to congratulate the Czar
sion to the throne.
GEN. SKOBELOFF AN
arrived at Krasnovodsk Apri
next day for St. Petersburg.
The principal leaders of
come to this city shortly.
ARRESTED.
Two youths were arrested
4th inst. for distributing
proclamation in a religious
THE JEWS.
The authorities of Ekate
forbade the use of the boulev
promenade because of the pe
Jews.
THE CZAR
has informed a Senate officer
his sanction will be required
where they are of exceptional
OPEN.
Riga, May 8.—This port i
sailing vessels.

GREAT BRIT
ARCHBISHOP CRO
Dublin, May 8.—Archbish
letter published yesterday,
Land bill have its second rea
not in Committee be brought
as will commend it to the go
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sound public opinion in Ir
and ecclesiastical, let it be
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THE WRONG MA
The man supposed to be
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named John Leaney, not
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TO BE ARRESTED T
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MORE ARRESTS OF F
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have been arrested under th
and taken to Galway.
DILLON'S ARRE
has given a check to lawlessn
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CARDINAL MAN
has forbidden any Catholic c

FOREIGN.

Little Resistance Encountered by the French in Tunis.

The Obdurate Bey Refuses to Concede the Demands of France.

A Protest from France Against Turkish Ironclads Going to Tunis.

Archbishop Croke Favors the Second Reading of the Irish Land Bill.

Prominent Members of the Land League to Be Arrested To-Day.

Russian Royalty Shows How It Can Entertain Its Friends.

Arrest of Two Youths at Charkoff for Distributing a Revolutionary Proclamation.

Conclusion of the Festivities in Vienna in Honor of the Royal Marriage.

German Delegates to the Monetary Conference Announce Their Dependence on England's Co-operation.

TUNIS.

ENCOUNTERED LITTLE RESISTANCE.

TUNIS, May 8.—Gen. Logerotz has visited Gen. Forgmotz's headquarters, hence it is inferred that Gen. Logerotz's advance has encountered little if any resistance. His column has reached Fenanantz, in Mersal District. Gen. Braismas' column has arrived at Souk el Arba. Eight thousand French troops were landed at Bizorta. The commander has forbidden for the time being all export trade from Bizorta.

THE SULTAN TO THE BEY.

The Bey received Friday a telegram from the Sultan saying the Tunisian question was occupying the attention of the Powers, and France had given very explicit assurances regarding the limitation of her operations, and especially with reference to the occupation of Bizorta. In the face of these assurances, it is considered improbable that the Bey has conceded the demands of France.

RAIN.

Very heavy rains continue.

THE OBDURATE BEY.

PARIS, May 8.—*Le Temps* and the *France* publish articles to-day declaring that no satisfactory terms can be obtained from the Bey until the Town of Tunis is occupied by French troops.

EXCITEMENT.

BIZENTA, May 8.—Advices from Porto Farina represent that district in a very excited condition.

A PROTEST.

LONDON, May 8.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Tissol, the French Ambassador, informed the Porte Saturday that the French Government had been apprised of the departure of some Turkish ironclads for the Mediterranean, and protested against their going to Tunis. He declared the French would fire on them if they attempted to put in there. The Porte is preparing a circular to the Powers on the threatening attitude of France.

QUITE COSTLY.

A Paris dispatch says that Magnin, Minister of Finance, speaking before the Budget Committee, estimated the expense of the Tunis expedition at 40,000,000 francs, to be defrayed from the excess of revenue over expenditures, which has been 64,000,000 the last four months.

GARIBALDI

denounces as false the report of one of his sons fighting against France, and declares that war between France and Italy, eagerly dreamed of by our common enemies, would be a monstrosity.

RUSSIA.

ROYAL ENTERTAINERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The Czar and Czarina have entertained at Gratzschina the Turkish and Persian Envoys Extraordinary sent to congratulate the Czar on his accession to the throne.

GEN. SKOBELOFF AND STAFF

arrived at Krasnovodsk April 23 and left the next day for St. Petersburg, via Astrachan. The principal leaders of the Tekkes will come to this city shortly.

ARRESTED.

Two youths were arrested at Charkoff the 4th inst. for distributing a revolutionary proclamation in a religious procession.

THE JEWS.

The authorities of Ekaterinoslav May 4 forbade the use of the boulevards as a public promenade because of the persecution of the Jews.

THE CZAR

has informed a Senate officer that hereafter his sanction will be required for its laws only where they are of exceptional importance.

OPEN.

RIGA, May 8.—This port is now open for sailing vessels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Archbishop Croke, in a letter published yesterday, says: "Let the Land bill have its second reading. If it cannot in Committee be brought into such shape as will commend it to the good sense of the country or into harmony with the leaders of sound public opinion in Ireland, both lay and ecclesiastical, let it be rejected as inadequate to do what it pretends, and therefore unworthy our approval and support."

THE WRONG MAN.

The man supposed to be a relative of O'Donovan Rossa, arrested here yesterday, is named John Leaney, not Levy. He is a Nationalist and an opponent of the Land League.

TO BE ARRESTED TO-DAY.

It is said several other persons will be arrested Monday, and among them are prominent members of the Land League.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The magisterial inquiry held Saturday at Galway resulted in the committal for trial at the Castle Bar Assizes of P. J. Gordon, who is now in Kilmainham Jail, under the Coercion act, on the charge of inciting the murder of two landed proprietors in Mayo.

MORE ARRESTS OF FARMERS.

Michael Gibbons, James Gibbons, and John Marum, farmers living near Roscommon, have been arrested under the Coercion act and taken to Galway.

DILLON'S ARREST

has given a check to lawlessness. The number of outrages decreased last week.

CARDINAL MANNING

has forbidden any Catholic club-rooms to be used for meetings of the Land League.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 8.—Gladstone is thoroughly convalescent.

BRADLAUGH.

Bradlaugh, in a lecture to-night, said that if the Government failed to-morrow to secure Tuesday for the consideration of the Oaths bill, it would be his duty again to present himself in the House to take the oath.

WILL NOT ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

It is understood the resolution to abstain from voting on the Land bill, adopted at a meeting of Home-Rulers Thursday, is almost certain to be amended, in order to enable the Parnellites to vote for a second reading of the bill. The party, however, will not issue a whip for a division.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

The *Standard* publishes prominently the following: "At a meeting of the Conservative Peers to-day, the Duke of Richmond will propose and Lord Cairns second a motion that the Marquis of Salisbury shall lead the party in the House of Lords."

AUSTRIA.

CONTINUATION OF THE FESTIVITIES.

VIENNA, May 8.—The festivities over the marriage of Rudolph and Stephanie continue. A splendid State ball was given at Hoffburg last night. The Emperor and Imperial family, the King and Queen of the Belgians, many foreign Princes, Rudolph and Stephanie, and the diplomatic corps were present.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE POPULACE.

Rudolph and Stephanie to-day received deputations from the Hungarian (Austrian) and Crotian Diets, and delegates from various districts in the Empire. All appeared in their national costumes. They were ranged along the galleries of Schönbrunn Castle, down which the bride and bridegroom and Royal party passed, and conversed with members of each delegation. The Castle has been surrounded by a vast crowd of people since early morning. In the afternoon a popular fête in the Prater was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration. The immense crowd which, despite the theatening weather, assembled at noon, continually increased until 5 o'clock, when

THE IMPERIAL CORTEGE

of forty-eight carriages, containing the Emperor and Empress and bride and groom, all the distinguished guests now here, and Court dignitaries, appeared. The crowd and enthusiasm was such that the procession only moved with the greatest difficulty. The procession was an hour in traversing a short distance in the Prater to the place where the Burgomaster of Vienna awaited it. On its return, after perpetual stoppages, the Emperor, perceiving the impossibility of making way through the enthusiastic throng, ordered a deviation from the prearranged route. The fête terminated at 10 o'clock with a grand display of fireworks.

FRANCE.

THE NEW TARIFF.

PARIS, May 8.—The new general tariff has been officially promulgated.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

In the Monetary Conference yesterday, the German delegates declared that Germany recognized the expediency and necessity of arriving at an understanding with England in view of the direct and important relations between the two countries, and the fact that the London market is the place where German accounts current are liquidated.

CERNUSCHI.

At the Monetary Conference Saturday, Cernuschi proposed that all States, including England, should make known what profit they have made since 1874 by buying silver below sixty pence, and coining it at par. He said this return might serve as a basis for restitution to Germany of 96,000,000 marks which she would not have lost, had bimetallism been established in 1871. He pointed as an illustration to the profits made by the United States in coining silver. He proposed that Germany should call in her old thalers and issue notes instead.

Horton suggested that similar particulars be given relative to gold. The proposals were not voted on, but entered on the minutes so as to come under the cognizance of the Governments.

CHINA.

THE EMPRESS OF THE WEST DEAD.

HONG KONG, April 12.—The Empress of the West, principal of the two Dowagers Regent of China, died about the 11th inst. She was the mother of the late Emperor Tung Chi. She was the ruling spirit of the Court of Pekin. Serious intrigues will doubtless follow her demise.

KING KALUKAUA

has visited Tientsin, and had an interview with Ti Hung Chang, discussing prospects of Chinese emigration to the Sandwich Islands. In Shanghai his Majesty has been fêted by society and the Masonic body, of which he is a high dignitary. He has left Shanghai for Hong Kong.

TI HUNG CHANG.

It is rumored that a strong cabal has been set on foot to disgrace Ti Hung Chang.

DECLINED THE APPOINTMENT.

Tseng Kwo Tsun has declined the appointment of Viceroy of the northwestern frontier on the plea of ill-health.

RETIRED.

Sir John Smale, for many years Chief Justice of the Colony of Hong Kong, has retired and gone to England.

JAPAN.

RESIGNED.

YOKOHAMA, April 21.—The resignation of Admiral Enomoto as Minister of the Navy is officially announced. Admiral Kawamura, who formerly occupied the post, has been appointed in his stead. Enomoto has been offered the mission to France, but has declined.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

A scheme has been projected for building nearly 1,000 miles of railway, running to the western and northern limits of the main island, and a native company is being formed for the purpose of carrying it out.

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

A motion for a new trial in the case of the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company versus the Pacific Mail was denied. Counsel for defendants gave notice of appeal.

COREA.

Native Japanese newspapers announce that the Corean Government intend sending another Embassy to Japan to inspect the educational and industrial establishments of the country.

CUBA.

THE ELECTIONS.

HAVANA, May 8.—The elections held Thursday for the partial renovation of the municipalities of the island resulted generally in the success of the Conservatives. Of the fifteen members elected in Havana, fourteen are Conservatives.

THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

caused great satisfaction as a preliminary step to many reforms.

THE PRESS LAW

is now about the same as those in force in all monarchical countries.

THE EAST.

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

ATHENS, May 8.—Gennadius, the Greek Ambassador, has returned from Constantinople. He states that it is believed in diplomatic circles there that the Porte is sincerely desirous of surrendering the ceded territory without further delay.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A NEW MINISTRY.

CAPE TOWN, May 8.—Scanlan, leader of the Opposition to the late Spriggs Government, has formed a Ministry composed as follows: Premier and Attorney-General, Scanlan; Colonial Secretary, Molbens; Treasurer, Hutton; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Merriman; Secretary for Native Affairs, Sauer; Minister without a Portfolio, Hoffmeyer.

GERMANY.

REFUSE TO TAX PERSONS EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

BERLIN, May 8.—The bill thrown out by the Reichstag yesterday imposed a tax on persons exempt from military service.

POLITICAL.

QUICY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, May 7.—Our Mayor seems to have difficulty in holding together those Councilmen who were recently elected on the same platform with himself. His appointments to places on committees, as well as his determination in forcing fights upon trivialities, have alienated the greater portion of his supporters. It may safely be promised that the city affairs will be well conducted during the ensuing year, and, however disappointing it may be to Mayor Webster, the anti-repudiationists will hold the whip-handle in the Council. The Mayor's organ is controlled by a Councilman recently elected as one of his friends. Nevertheless, the organ shows signs of dissatisfaction, and heads a recent article on Council proceedings with the title of "The King and Council."

BEER OR NO BEER?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—Last year the County Fair Association rented the beer-stand on the grounds, whereat the prohibitionists protested, and, their petitions being unheeded, they held indignation meetings all over the county and signed printed circulars whereby they bound themselves to remain from the grounds so long as beer was sold thereon. The result was that many staid away. It was understood, then, that if the opposition was withdrawn, beer privileges would not be granted this year, but at yesterday's meeting of the Directors it was decided to sell the right to dispense the foaming beverage on the grounds. There will be war now among the prohibition folks.

PROHIBITION IN CEDAR RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 7.—A Democrat in the City Council was scheming for low licenses. Failing, he voted for the prohibition ordinance, hoping to get it repealed, but it passed, and has worked so well that it cannot be repealed. No saloons have been open for three weeks.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY.

A Man Who Procured Petitions for Him for the Extension of Star-Route Mails Sues for Recovery of Money Claimed to Be Due—Some Interesting Reading for the Eminent Star-Routers.

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—The *Tribune* says yesterday it was discovered that proceedings had been begun in the District Court of Arapahoe County against ex-Senator Dorsey for money promised plaintiff for services rendered in procuring a petition creating an interest among the people, etc., in order to increase the mail facilities in certain portions of Oregon. The bringing of the suit here came about as follows: Some months ago a legal firm here received from an attorney at Portland, Ore., a claim for collection against Dorsey. The claimant is a well-known politician, whose name the *Tribune* does not state. The latter had a number of letters written by Dorsey promising him so much per day for services, and giving minute directions how to proceed to get petitions, make contracts, etc. These letters, with the claim, were placed in the hands of Denver attorneys, and last winter when Dorsey came to Denver to look after mining interests, He was visited by an attorney, and the bundle of letters alleged to have been written by him shown him in support of the claim. Dorsey pronounced the claim a fraud, and denounced the claimant as a blackmailer. Proceedings were immediately begun in the District Court. Dorsey instructed his counsel to enter a demurrer on the ground that these contracts were illegal. Since then matters have remained in *statu quo*. One letter is dated Washington, April 12, 1879, and tells the correspondent that he wanted him to go to Eugene City and procure all the petitions possible for an increase of mail service from Eugene City to Bridge Creek to daily instead of weekly; also to have the time made faster. The letter continues: "I want ten or a dozen on this route, and also get people to write the Postmaster-General and their Senators. We want prominent Democrats to write Slater and Grover urging them to see that the increase is made."

The correspondent is further directed: "Get ten or twelve different petitions on each route. Have a large number of letters written to the Postmaster-General and Senators. Be sure to ask for daily and fast time. Get the State officers and the Chamber of Commerce to write. I will pay your expenses while gone and $5 a day. If you haven't means, I will telegraph you sufficient."

The second letter, written four days later, states that the contract inclosed for the route from Bridge Creek to Empire City, then under contract for one trip a week, and says: "If the schedule-time is changed new contracts will have to be made"; and continues: "The best we can do (and there must be a guaranteed bond for the fulfillment of the contract) is $7,000 per annum for three trips weekly, time 100 hours, which is slow walking time."

The writer further says: "Make the contract thus: Three trips weekly, $7,500 per annum; six trips weekly, $14,000; seven trips, $16,500,—contract to run until July, 1882, and not be filed in Washington.

It says further: "Must have a new contract for the route from Looking Glass to Cogville. Make the contract for the latter route as follows: For three trips, $2,500,—you may go to $3,000; for six trips, $5,500; for seven trips, $6,200; no contract to be binding upon me, but upon them, until approved by Mr. Riddell, agent here. Mr. Fink has filed his contract. I don't want it filed. I will pay him monthly, if he wants, but don't want my contracts on file here."

The letter closed by exhorting the correspondent to send petitions, etc., by the carload to himself, Slater, and Assistant Postmaster-General Brady. Another letter of the same sort, relating to the Washington Territory contract, is published. These letters will be produced in court as evidence to support the claim.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 8—I have been all over my fields this beautiful Sabbath afternoon. Everything that has been sown is up, and covers the ground with a luxuriant green. Fine prospects for a good crop of grass. Corn lands are from one-half to three-fourths plowed. Many farmers will commence planting on the morrow. I see that "the editor of the Chicago *Times* located at Joliet telegraphs that paper" that the spring wheat in that vicinity will average twelve bushels to the acre. How he is able to tell what a crop will yield which has just been sown, and is hardly yet out of the ground, is even too big a story for a plowholder to swallow. I hope that he has not made his other estimates of yields of the spring-wheat crop through the same spectacles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 8.—The rain of the past few days has improved the prospects of the winter wheat crop 20 per cent, and it is now expected that an average crop will be harvested. Corn is being rapidly planted and grass is looking fine. The prospect for the farming community was never better.

SEARCHING FOR SILICA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., May 8.—Dr. Joseph Gardner, of this place, a well-known geologist, has just returned from Dubois County, where he went at the request of Prof. John Collett, Chief of the State Bureau of Statistics, to examine certain lands in search of silica. He reports the result of his investigations as being most encouraging, and is of the opinion that that mineral abounds in the locality he visited in abundance.

INDIGNANT FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 7.—The firemen are enraged to-day because the City Council would not ratify the nomination made by them for Chief, and the entire force is meeting to-night to disband. So for some time at least there will be no fire companies to protect the city.

THE RAILROADS.

Refrigerator Cars and the Dressed Beef Trade to the East.

The Opposition to It on the Part of the Stock-Yard Rings.

Barge Line Competition via New Orleans, and What It Has Done.

DRESSED-BEEF TRADE.

Up to a few years ago all the meat consumed in the East as well as the American meat consumed in Europe was from cattle killed at the points of consumption. It was the general belief at that time that dressed meat could not be shipped from Western points to the East or Europe without spoiling in the transit. Experiments had before been made to transport dressed beef in ordinary refrigerator or iced cars, but this did not prove much of a success, for to transport beef in bulk not only requires a cool temperature but also an exceedingly dry one. If the atmosphere in the cars in which the meat is transported is moist, it becomes sticky and clammy, and loses its healthy color, no matter how cold the temperature might be. This difficulty has been completely overcome during the last four years, and dressed beef is now being shipped successfully, not only to Eastern points, but also to the principal seaports in England. About six or seven years ago, Mr. George H. Hammond, of Detroit, got out a lot of refrigerator-cars, known as the Davis patent, which he thought were well adapted for the transportation of meat in bulk over long distances, and commenced to ship dressed beef from this city and Detroit to New England points. These cars in outward appearance differ but little from the ordinary box-car, but, of course, their interior arrangement is different. The sides are double lined, and ice-boxes are arranged under the roof. The ice is broken up about the size of an egg, mixed with coarse salt, and put into the boxes and sides of the cars. The mixing of salt with the ice procured the dry atmosphere necessary for the successful transportation of dressed beef. Although the first shipments of meat to New England proved a great success, the meat coming out of the cars in as good a condition as when killed at the consuming point, yet for several years the business was of exceedingly small proportions. It encountered great opposition at first from the butchers in the East, who believed that their business would suffer greatly from the competition. They did all in their ower to damage the business, and claimed that beef thus shipped was no good and could not compare with the beef from cattle killed at the seaboard. In this the Eastern butchers were greatly aided by some of the railroad managers, who were interested in stock-yards and cattle-rings, who thought the new industry, if successful, would diminish the shipments of live stock and thus curtail the profits they derived from the cattle business. But, in spite of this opposition which has not ceased up to this day, the business had been steadily growing, and has already assumed large proportions. The people in the East, however, could not long be humbugged by the false representations of the opponents of the new industry. They soon found out that beef shipped in bulk in those refrigerator cars was not only as good as that killed there, but in many respects was even better. The beef from cattle killed in the East was often in an unhealthy condition, because the cattle, while en route to the East, had to suffer great hardships, and very often were badly bruised, making the meat unhealthy and almost unfit for the market. The business kept on improving steadily, until now it has reached quite large proportions. There are now shipped from this city alone about twenty-five car-loads of dressed beef a day. Each car averages about ten tons, thus making the total shipments about 250 tons a day. Were it not for the opposition of the managers of the leading Eastern lines this business would at the present time be ten times as large. These managers are interested in the Stock-Yards here and in the East, and they find it to their interest to discourage dressed-beef shipments as much as possible, because it tends to diminish the shipments of live stock. At the present time over nine-tenths of all the dressed beef shipped to the East goes the Michigan Central, and the balance is carried by the Merchants' Dispatch over the Lake Shore, and the Star Union Line over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. Thus it will be seen that virtually there is at present but one Eastern line engaged in the transportation of dressed beef. Considerable dressed beef is now also being shipped East from Kansas City. The business at this point is principally in the hands of two firms,—George H. Hammond & Co., who use cars of the Davis patent and a patent of their own, and G. F. Swift & Co., who use cars of the Zimmerman patent, and also a patent of their own. The difference in the various patents is simply in the manner of arranging the ice and producing a cold, dry draft. In all other respects they are similar, and all of their patents work so well that as yet no meat shipped in them has been damaged while in transit. The Fort Wayne uses the J. Hyde Fisher patent and a car invented by Mr. W. W. Chandler, General Agent of the Star Union Line, on which there is no patent. The Lake Shore uses principally Anderson's patent. But few Tiffany cars are used in the transportation of dressed beef, these cars being better adapted for the transportation of butter, eggs, cheese, and other perishable property. Part of the cattle used for this traffic are killed at the Union Stock Yards and part at the Indiana State Line, twenty miles east from Chicago, but all these cattle before being killed pass through the Stock Yards, which is probably done in deference to the feelings of the railroad managers interested in the Stock Yards. It takes from thirty to thirty-five cattle to make a car load of dressed beef. It requires, therefore, the killing of 800 head of cattle a day for this purpose. The dressed beef shipped from this city goes to all principal points in New England, and large shipments are also made direct from Chicago to England, certain lines of steamers allowing a number of apartments in their vessels to be fitted up like the refrigerator cars.

The dressed beef shipped to England always arrives there in good condition and always finds a ready market. The meat is shipped in quarters suspended from beams in the roofs, and so arranged that the free circulation of air is possible. That which goes to seaboard points is shipped in its natural condition, but that which goes to England is carefully sewed up in canvas before being shipped. D. A. Hammond & Co. not only run their own refrigerator cars between here and the seaboard, and have their own refrigerator apartments on certain lines of roads, but they also have a refrigerator car line from Liverpool to London, running over the London & Northwestern Railway. It is claimed that thus far the dressed beef business has not affected the live stock traffic to any appreciable extent. Live stock traffic has steadily increased during the last few years, and is still increasing. Yet there is no doubt, however, that were it not for the opposition of the Stock-Yard rings, the dressed-beef traffic would soon assume such proportions as to severely interfere with the live-stock traffic. But as long as the Stock-Yards here and elsewhere remain almost wholly in control of railroad officials there is no probability that dressed-beef shipments to the East will supersede the live-stock shipments, although it is generally conceded by unbiased people that dressed beef not only arrives in the East, and even in England, in better condition than beef from cattle killed there, but the transportation is less expensive and troublesome than that of live stock. The rate from Chicago to New York on live stock is 60 cents per 100 pounds, while on dressed beef it is 80 cents, but every car of dressed beef represents a car and one-half of live stock, and on live stock the intestines, hoofs, hides, horns, etc., are counted in. It is claimed by the railroad managers that the risk in transporting dressed beef is greater than in transporting live stock. Yet this can hardly be so, since there has never been any loss whatever in dressed beef since the business was first inaugurated, while losses on live stock prove sometimes considerable, cattle being injured by collisions, jarring, etc. There can be no damage to dressed beef while in transit as long as proper care is taken in replenishing the ice in the cars, and keeping the temperature at the proper point. Besides, the loss from shrinkage on cattle is much greater than on dressed beef. It requires about a ton and one-half of ice for each refrigerator car at this end. Then the cars are again examined at Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Albany, Sarnia, Toronto, or St. John, and new ice is put in if required. It takes about three tons of ice to a car between here and the seaboard in the hottest weather.

But while the Lake Shore and Fort Wayne Roads do but little of the dressed-beef business, yet they do a large refrigerator-car business for the transportation of eggs, butter, poultry, etc., from this city East. The Merchants' Dispatch does the refrigerator-car business over the former and the Star Union line over the latter. The Fort Wayne does probably the largest business in eggs, butter, cheese, and poultry from this city. This Company has now in service about 1,500 refrigerator cars, and about 100 more are now in the course of construction. About 250 of these are of the J. Hyde Fisher patent, while the remainder are built after a plan of Mr. W. W. Chandler. Mr. Chandler deserves the credit for having inaugurated the use of refrigerator cars between Chicago and Eastern cities. So large has this business now become on the Fort Wayne, that a regular refrigerator train of about ten to fifteen cars is dispatched every day.

The Merchants' Dispatch, which runs over the Lake Shore, which also does a very large business in transporting eggs, butter, cheese, etc., uses the Tiffany, Anderson & Ayer refrigerator cars.

That refrigerator cars will come into use more and more every year to carry over long distances such perishable stuff for which there is not sufficient consumption at or near the points of production there cannot be the least doubt. Jay Gould is now engaged in establishing a company which has for its object the transportation of tropical fruits and early vegetables from the South to the Eastern and Western markets. Mr. Gould, who has a quick eye for anything there is money in, seems to be fully convinced that by this mode of transportation our markets can always be kept supplied at almost any season of the year with fruit and vegetables from Cuba, Mexico, and the South at reasonable rates, and that there is money in the undertaking. There is no reason why the transportation of tropical fruits in refrigeratorcars may not in time become as profitable an article of transportation as butter, eggs, cheese, and poultry have become from the West to the Eastern markets, and as the transportation of dressed beef to the seaboard and Europe would have become before now but for the obstacles thrown in its way by the live-stock rings.

THE BARGE LINE.

The official report of the proceedings of the meeting of High Joints, held in New York, April 27 and 28, 1881, has just been published. That portion of Commissioner Fink's speech regarding the recent sudden advance in grain rates and the agreement of March 11 was published yesterday in connection with the announcement of the reduction in live-stock rates.

The report of the committee upon the competition of the Mississippi River route to the late meeting of High Joints shows that the river movement of grain grew from 66,000 bushels of wheat in 1870 to 15,762,664 bushels of corn, wheat, and rye in 1880. While in 1880 the river carried from St. Louis 15,762,664 bushels of grain, the five railroads running east from St. Louis took only 8,734,591 bushels, of which over 7,000,000 passed through St. Louis in transit from points west and northwest of St. Louis. The amount carried by barges between Jan. 1 and March 23 of this year was 2,298,196 bushels. The rail lines carried during the same time 1,088,374 bushels. Between Feb. 19, the opening of navigation, and April 21 of the present year, a period of two months, the barge lines carried to New Orleans: Wheat, 1,748,860 bushels; corn, 2,803,060 bushels; oats, 50,078 bushels; rye, 22,423 bushels; total, 4,624,421 bushels. Besides the above, several cargoes left Cairo and Belmont between June 1 and Feb. 19. During the ice blockade the past winter between St. Louis and Cairo the barge lines carried from the latter place 1,100,000 bushels bulk grain.

In regard to the Eads jetties the report says they have given great impetus to the exportation of grain via New Orleans. The jetties have brought abundant ocean tonnage, both steam and sail, to New Orleans. Vessels are promptly loaded, eight floating elevators being used for transfer from barges to ships, and with a capacity of from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels grain per hour.

So far in 1881 the rates from St. Louis to New Orleans have varied from six to eight and a half cents per bushel. River rates from Cairo to New Orleans were six to eight cents per bushel.

A comparison of through rates via New New Orleans and New York is given. It shows that the rate from St. Louis to Liverpool via New Orleans, including expenses, such as insurance, etc., amounted last March to 46 74-100 cents. While the rates via New York, including expenses, amounted to 60 44-100 cents. It is generally believed, the report says, that low as the river rates now are, they can be made much lower; in short, that the barges can carry bulk grain profitably at four cents per bushel.

AN IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Another big scoop for Louisville railroad enterprise and sagacity leaked out not twenty-four hours ago, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago is holding the strings to make itself one of the leading quick lines of the country. Its managers have succeeded in consolidating with the present road the new Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line, which is partially built and rapidly approaching completion. This new road is almost a direct air line between the two cities named. It runs from Chicago through Rensselaer, Bradford, Delphi, and Frankfort, Ind. It passes through Lake, Jasper, White, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, and Marion Counties, a rich district, amply able to support a line by local traffic alone. It is by twenty miles the shortest route between Chicago and Indianapolis. It connects with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago at Bradford, White County, and thence goes direct to both Chicago and Indianapolis. A large amount of work has already been done on the road, and sixty-eight to seventy miles have already been completed and in active operation. All supplies necessary for its completion are on hand, and the line is nearly all graded. The full line from Chicago to Indianapolis will be completed by Oct. 1, and the road from Bedford to Chicago, completing the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago through route, will be in operation by July 15. A successful prosecution of this scheme will give the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago a through line twenty-five miles shorter than any other route, and twenty miles shorter than any route between Chicago and Indianapolis.

THE "OLD RELIABLE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS H. & ST. JOE R. R., RANDOLPH BLUFF, Missouri River, May 7.—Should some of your many readers drop in on us this bright morning, it would be difficult for them to realize that they were centered within the bounds of civilization. Upon this beautiful bluff, within five miles of the future great Chicago of the West,—Kansas City,—we have a city, approaching, in the way of construction, in every respect that which could be found as the terminus of some far Western railroad. As the waters of the great Missouri, the King of all rivers, came rushing on in their madness, houses, fields, railroads, and everything that offered a resistance were swept before them. Families going to bed at night happy and peaceful, were awakened by the mad rush of water, and awoke only to find their all an easy prey to the fearful element.

We, with the rest, took our dose; and after driving us from place to place, we finally located at the spot where I now write—a bluff on the shore of the Missouri, with water from three to twenty feet on either side. Some fifteen years ago there stood where we are now located one of the largest cities on the river—the city of Randolph—a shipping point for the people of the interior as well as a receiving point for lower river merchants. But as the country settled beyond the river, and as the West offered better conditions for farming, one by one the families left, until now we find one old man the sole occupant with ourselves.

We commenced our transfer town with quarters for our officers only, but by degrees have enlarged until now we have houses for the accommodation of 300 men, with telegraph offices, restaurants (started by enterprising young men of Kansas City), repair tents, etc., and everything necessary for the comfort of the occupants of our canvas city. The passengers are transferred with very little delay, and it hardly seems possible, even to us, that so many people, so much baggage, express matter, and freight could be handled in a single day with so little delay and so little trouble. The roads from Chicago to Omaha have been blocked, and we have been obliged to help these roads out by taking their passengers, a pleasure, I assure you, from a money view. The steamer Annie Cade is our only relief. She makes as many trips as possible a day, and from many passengers I understand that she is very comfortable. She left us this morning with her 500 people, thirty wagons, and no one knows how many tons of baggage, etc. She will continue her daily trips until our track is in shape, which I hope will be by Monday.

The "Old Reliable" has held her own, as usual, and is now at the front, never having missed a train, and for five days running the same through over three feet of water.

Next Monday we will pull up, and our sawdust city will be a thing of the past.

J. D. C.

INJUSTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

The Milwaukee *Republican* says:

The following is the copy of a letter written by General Passenger Agent A. V. H. Carpenter, regarding the allegations that have been made, charging the railway companies at Chicago with injustice to immigrants:

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—*To H. H. Young, Esq., Secretary Board of Education, St. Paul*—DEAR SIR: I have your esteemed favor of the 28th ult. I feel justified in denying in toto the allegation contained in the newspaper item you inclose. Speaking for this Company, I would say that we have always made special efforts and provision for the care of immigrants destined to or beyond our lines. We have our men at all incoming trains to guide and direct them. Their transfer across the city is supervised, and they are protected to the utmost of our power against swindling of any kind. They will, of course, sometimes stray away from our men, and there are plenty of boarding-housekeepers ready to feed upon them, if they are given an opportunity, but as you will see from the inclosed from our Chicago agent, the Chief of Police is coöperating with our railroad companies in protecting them, and I believe that the business of swindling immigrants in passing through the City of Chicago is now reduced to a minimum. I thank you for calling attention to the article, and trust you will believe that no person or corporation is more vitally interested in affording full measure of accommodation and protection to foreigners taking up their residence in the Northwest than the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Yours very truly, A. V. H. CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter made the following additional statement to a *Daily Republican* reporter yesterday:

"There has never yet since the establishment of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road been a single complaint made by any immigrant of abuse or ill treatment by the Company's officials. In fact we have always protected them; and before we removed our office to Chicago, when we had no competition in transporting immigrants to the north, our actions were always strictly honorable, and we took as much care of the immigrants as if competition had existed. Why, at one time I remember a propeller brought about 700 emigrants, who had suffered severely from storms on the ocean and on the lakes. Their baggage had all been pawned to buy food, and they were about as destitute a set of men as it has been my fortune to look upon. Their destination was some point on the Mississippi above La Crosse. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, seeing in what condition these people were, supplied them with food during their stay here, and with a sufficient amount to last them until they arrived at La Crosse, and, besides this, transported the whole number free of charge, with whatever was left to them to their settlement. When we removed to Chicago we acted toward the immigrants arriving there in the same kindly spirit as we had in Milwaukee. Before we came there there was no protection; immigrants were robbed of all they possessed. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is the company that forced the remainder of the railroad companies centering in Chicago to protect the immigrants."

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company awarded two contracts to-day for the construction of their Kansas branch between Fayettville and Fort Smith. The Company also contemplate building a road eight miles long between Joplin, Mo., and Galena, Kas., which will open up another line to Southern Kansas.

SOLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—The Effingham, Sullivan & Eastern Railroad (narrow-gauge), from Effingham, Ill., to Switz City, Ind., was sold in this city Saturday to a party of Western and Eastern capitalists.

THE DRY-DOCKS.

What a "Tribune" Reporter Saw on Goose Island.

One of the most interesting among the various scenes of labor to be found upon the banks of a navigable river running through a large city is that supplied by the dry-dock—the ship hospital where craft of all kinds are taken for repairs. Chicago has several of them where the sound of the calker's hammer and the ship-carpenter's adze can be heard almost the year round, and one of the largest is situated on Goose Island. The yard, which is used for building as well as repairing, covers some acres, and has a water frontage of about 500 feet, partly on the North Branch and partly on the Ogden Canal. It contains two drydocks, the larger of which is spacious enough to hold the largest vessel that plies on the lakes. It is 300 feet long, is 70 feet wide, has a gate 50 feet wide, and when filled contains a depth of 14 feet of water on the mitre-sill. The smaller dock is 260 feet long, 50 feet wide, and contains about 9 feet of water.

The dry-dock is an artificial excavation cut into the river bank and separated from the river by a gate which can be opened and shut so as to allow the dock to be filled or emptied by the pumping machinery close at hand. When it is desired to place a vessel on the dock the gate is opened and the dock filled with water, when the upper part of the gate floats off. The vessel then is enabled to enter the dock, which done the gate is replaced in position and the pumps are set going.

The bottom and sides of the dock are built up with timber, that on the bottom being supplied with a system of blocks upon which the vessel rests after the support of its natural element has been taken away. Along the middle of the dock run what are known as the keel blocks, upon which the keel of the vessel rests after the water has lowered sufficiently. These blocks would not alone keep the vessel in position, and they are consequently supplemented by a

SERIES OF SIDE SUPPORTS.

These are known as bilge-blocks, and are so constructed as to slide to and fro transversely, by which means they are enabled to fit the sides of the vessel and prevent it from leaning to either side. In the case of an extra large vessel, where the bilge-blocks are not sufficient to steady it, long sticks of timber are stretched between the upper sides of the dock and the upper sides of the vessel, which overcome any remaining tendency to topple.

When the water is all out of the dock the gate is kept in position by the great weight of the water outside, and, to insure absolute dryness of the dock, the spaces between the edges of the dry-dock entrance and the gate are calked, and as soon as this is done the work upon the vessel is commenced.

The engine-house and pumping-works used in emptying the docks are situated immediately between the two docks. The larger dock contains when full 2,000,000 gallons of water, which the pumps can empty in two and one-half hours. The small dock can be pumped dry within an hour.

At the time the reporter visited the docks they were running on full time. In the large dock the schooner F. B. Gardner was being refastened and the schooner Kate Hinman was being rebuilt. In the other dock the schooner R. B. Hayes and the tug America were being rebuilt. In the river outside the yard the propeller St. Joe was having her arch repaired. Upon the ground, parallel to the big dock, the tug-propeller for the Peshtigo Company—the largest tug on the lakes at present, it having since been launched—was being built. Besides the calkers, and carpenters, and bolt-drivers, and painters, and smiths engaged directly upon their vessels, gangs of men were scattered around different parts of the yard engaged in the various operations preliminary to the operations upon the vessels themselves. In the smithy a half-dozen fires blazed merrily, while twice as many smiths prepared the bolts being used in "refastening" the Gardner; shipcarpenters plied their axes and adzes upon the timbers which were being shaped for the rebuilding of other craft; two monster lathes were whirling around huge logs of oak, which gradually assumed the shape of solid and stalwart windlasses; and most interesting of all was the work being done by the bevel-saw—a complicated device which, by cutting timber at any desired bevel, saved the labor of a number of men.

"Where do you get this magnificent oak from?" the reporter asked of Mr. Miller, as he pointed to the block of oak which was being converted into a windlass.

"The best white oak comes from Indiana. Some of it comes from Michigan, but it is not quite so good. The pine we use comes from Wisconsin. Have you ever seen the spun oakum we are using now?"

The reporter acknowledged that he had not, and after he had inspected the bales of the pleasantly-odorous pitched hemp, Mr. Miller said:

"We drive the spun oakum here, and it is a great saving over the old system. The men used to devote three hours to spinning the oakum that they would drive in the remaining hours of their day's work, but the machine-spun material dispenses with this labor. Our calkers struck against it at first, but they lost their point, though there are some yards where they were more successful. That white material that you see there is spun cotton, which is used for the finer woodwork on a vessel,—for the upper pine work, for instance. It is never used under water."

The reporter learned that the yard was employing 250 men, and that the dry-dock business was a very prosperous one, all the yards having about all the work they could do throughout the season.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 7.—Yesterday Price Jameson, a gentleman living about three miles west of Wilber, Saline County, with his family and a young man named Charles Schiller went into the field for the purpose of shooting plover. The young man Schiller jumped off the wagon, and drew a loaded gun after him, muzzle first. When it came to the end of the wagon-box the hammer caught, pulled back, and snapped. The load in the gun was discharged into the left side of the young man's abdomen, opening it sufficiently to let out his intestines, causing his death instantly. Schiller was from South Carolina, and the son of wealthy parents.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—Last evening Frederick Kenly, aged 9 years, while attempting to climb on a moving train on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway, lost his hold, and both feet were caught under the wheels. All the toes on the right foot, with the exception of the large one, had to be amputated, and the heel and a considerable portion of the left foot taken off. It is thought he will survive.

A GOOD FIND.

Lieut. Steele and Sergt. Lahlum, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, while passing the house No. 41 North Ada street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw a well-known young thief named Eddie Hopkins and others of like character disappearing with suspicious haste through an alley in the rear of the premises. The persons living at No. 41 having been suspected, the police took the liberty of searching the place for stolen property. In the back end of the lot stands a barn, which was locked. The Lieutenant requested Mary Mullens, the owner, to open the door. She refused, saying that she always carried the key, and that there could therefore be no stolen property within. Officers Dillon and Ringrose, who had appeared upon the scene, found a key which opened the lock. Inside was found about 125 pounds of tea, fifty pounds of plug tobacco, twenty-five pounds of fine-cut tobacco, and a box which once contained chocolate, valued in the aggregate at about $300. Surmising that the articles had been stolen, the officers arrested Mary Mullens, her son James, and her daughter Alice; also August Kiefer, who is a chum of the Mullens boy and a regular habitue of the Mullens domain. Owners are wanted at the above station for the property recovered.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., May 8.—This morning in the First Methodist Church the Commencement week of the Garrett Biblical Institute was ushered in by the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Alexander Martin, D. D., LL.D., President of Asbury University. On the rostrum, which was ornamented with flowers, sat the speaker, the Rev. W. X. Ninde, President of the Institute, the Rev. D. C. St. John, President of Hamline University, and the Rev. A. W. Polten. The text was taken from II. Corinthians, v., 14: "The love of God constraineth us," from which the speaker made an eloquent address, closing with an appeal to the Senior class, who were seated in a body in the front pews. In the evening the Rev. D. C. St. John preached the annual Institute sermon to a very large audience. To-morrow evening the Heck Hall Missionary Society will hold its regular annual session.

I have the most unbounded confidence in the healing and renovating properties of the Shakers Sarsaparilla.—*W. R. Preston*, Portsmouth, N. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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SCALES

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RELIGIOUS.

Meaning of the Last Supper, from a Unitarian Standpoint.

Some Hopeful Views of the Missionary Problem in Foreign Lands.

The Wonderful Life of the Soul—Sermon by the Rev. L. P. Mercer.

Changing Moral Evil to Moral Virtue the End of the Christian Religion.

A Chinese Funeral in New York—Heathen Rites and Christian Ceremonies.

Installation of the Rev. E. C. Oggel Pastor of the Westminster Church.

THE LAST SUPPER.

SERMON BY THE REV. GEORGE MILN.

The Rev. George Miln preached to the usual large congregation in Unity Church yesterday morning—communion Sunday. His text was:

This do in remembrance of me.—*Luke, xxii., 19.*

Thus spoke the leader of that little band which had assembled in a stranger's house to keep the most sacred of Jewish feasts—the Passover. It was a solemn moment. A hush had fallen upon His companions. A traitor had just gone out to complete his accursed bargain with the chief priests, and the shadow of the cross was already upon Him who was to be lifted up, though the rest knew it not. They were as men oppressed with an indefinable forboding of unforeseen but terrible calamity, and He awaited with sad but calm expectancy the doom before Him. It was at this pathetic and thrilling movement that he broke bread and gave it to each of them, saying, "Do this in remembrance of me." And that simple injunction has circled and recircled the globe. The rite then established has entered every land. The word then uttered is still obeyed with eager delight by myriads of Christian souls. Why is this so? He who spoke that word was possessed of no authority to enforce it. He was poor. He was powerless. He was unpopular. Indeed, if one had looked throughout Judea just then to find a man of all others whose name would be first effaced from the page of history or mentioned, if at all, with mingled pity and derision, he would have selected Jesus of Nazareth,—an idealist in a generation of realists,—a dreamer, like Joseph, among men not given greatly to dreams or mysticism,—an impractical reformer, proposing Utopian schemes to a community self-sufficient and complaisant; in a word, a troublesome fellow in society, and one far more likely to be consigned to execration than to the reverence of posterity.

We must then look beneath the surface of the life which He lived in Judea and Galilee to find the secret of His continued and increasing glory. And when we do this we discover a two-fold explanation of His perpetuated fame and influence.

First, He was undoubtedly the greatest religious teacher the world had ever seen. There was, in all He taught, not only an affirmative ring throughout, but the characteristic of universality as well. He first laid the basis of a universal religion,—of a religion to be prescribed by limits no less extensive than the boundaries of humanity. He enunciated in clear and ringing tones doctrines only faintly lisped before. He changed "Thou shalt not" into "Thou shalt." He rent the speechless heavens. He revealed God to man as the universal Father—our Father and His. He ascended beyond the barriers of creed and race, and taught in unmistakable terms that priceless truth to which humanity is only now awakened,—the brotherhood of man. He taught that humility and virtue are better possessions than arrogance and vice. He laid the foundations of society in pure morality, and He it was that kindled a blaze of glory in the portals of the grave itself. In the language of Rénan, his none too friendly biographer, "He started the world in a new direction," and in that direction it still moves. This of itself would account for His fame. He was a great teacher—we say the greatest of teachers,—and, although partially understood in His own times and country, He has been since, with wonderful unanimity, been awarded the highest place in the Temple of Fame.

But this, taken by itself, does not sufficiently account for the continued and mighty sway which he still exerts over the hearts of men. Plato was a great teacher, so was Confucius—one of the greatest; and so was Buddha. But none of these ever kindled the flame of enduring devotion among their followers that Jesus has. They were all admirable and admired; but name one of them if you can—mark the challenge!—who still continues to evoke affections so tender, so pure, so romantic, and, withal, so unquenchable, as Jesus still wins from the least of his disciples. And I account for this, dear friends, by saying that the chief appeal of Jesus is to the affections of man rather than to fanaticism and race pride. He places love at the basis of loyalty. "If ye love Me, keep my commandments." He makes love the bond of brotherhood between His disciples. "This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you." Nor did it end in precept. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." And He lay down His. One easily supplies the silence of the unrecorded years of His life with deeds of loving service to His mother (the gentle Mary), to His father (the venerable Joseph), and the companions of His childhood and youth: to the fellow-workmen of the carpenter shop in Nazareth. How helpful, how gentle would He be whose Gospel was not forgetful of a falling sparrow! And when at last He broke away from the village home and went forth into the great world ministering and to minister, how lovingly He sought out the crippled, the poor, the insane, the leper, answering for all times the question, Who is my neighbor? and Himself enacting every day the part of His own ideal Samaritan! He laid down His life for His friends. Yea, He gave it up constantly to deeds of unrequited kindness. He brought light to eyes that so soon forgot to render back love and gratitude to Him. Yea, He yielded up His life at last on Calvary that the picture might be complete of a life godlike and beautiful, expending its energies and sacrificing its joys for the good of all whom He came for. This was the prime object of that famous scene upon Mount Calvary.

And there is withal a tender romance surrounding the very name of Jesus in the hearts of men. It is the synonym of self-abnegation,—the equivalent of devotion and self-forgetful love. Jesus! the name that charms our fears and bids our sorrows cease.

'Tis music in the sinner's ear,
'Tis life, and health, and peace.

Here, then, we have the secret of His influence over the hearts of men to-day. He more than any other was the ideal teacher of pure morality and true religion, and, at the same time, He appeals to the affection of the heart. And because men are still stirred most easily through their affections, the appeal of Jesus to that side of their nature is most powerful. As a teacher they admire and revere him; a friend, they devotedly love Him. By these two facts, then, simple as they seem, do we account for the perpetuation of this simple rite, commonly known as the Lord's Supper, as well as for the potent influence which the Christian system still exerts throughout the earth.

And if we seek for the motive of Jesus in instituting this rite, we shall find it with equal ease. Jesus knew men. Knowing men, He knew the effervescence of human love. Knowing that, He foresaw the need of a perpetual reminder to keep alive His name and fame in the earth. There is a line in Shakspeare which will light up this thought for us,—*Hamlet's* ironical rejoinder to *Ophelia*, affected by reference to his father's death: "Two months dead, and not forgotten yet. Then there is hope; a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year: but, by 'r lady, he must build churches then." Yes, he must build churches if he would live in the changeful and swift-paced thought of men. Churches, hospitals, or schools, it matters little which, perpetuate names which would otherwise be soon forgotten,—immortalize in brick and mortar those who would soon sink from human thought. And yet to build churches simply to live in the thought of men! Could anything be less noble than that? A vainglorious desire to be conspicuous after death is certainly as unworthy as that vanity which expresses itself in extravagant frivolities during life. But a desire to perpetuate one's influence because that influence has been noble and elevating,—a desire to read one's name in the heart's of men, that those hearts may be made and kept pure by this presence there,—than this no desire is less selfish or more truly worthy. And this was the motive which guided Jesus. This was the motive which lay back of the institution of this rite which we know as the Lord's Supper.

Jesus believed in Himself. Happy is the man that can do that. He believed in His mission. He believed that He had the way, the truth, and the life. He believed that only as men are morally pure and spiritually devout can they ascend into fellowship with the Father of spirits. He believed in His mission to bring men into these conditions of life, not only by precept, but by example. Conviction deepened within Him as the years went on, until toward the close of His career we hear Him say, "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." But now His life was to abruptly end, and there was much to do. The field of operation was so vast, and He had stirred a ripple at the shore when he would have wrought the world into the fury of the tempest, that, presently subsiding, it might be less stagnant and corrupt. And, as I have said, the shadow of the cross was already upon Him. Life was to end in a few days. The grave, in which no man could work, was already beckoning Him with its shadowy finger. And so, still appealing to the affections of the men about Him, He institutes the simplest of all religious ceremonies, and asks them, when they break bread together in the future, to think upon His broken life and upon the shedding of His blood. Could there be anything more touching? Could there be anything more sweetly simple? And how difficult it is to recognize the elaborate ceremonial of the mass as the outgrowth of this simple scene.

But what I wish you to especially mark at this point is the far-seeing wisdom of Jesus in thus fostering the sentimental devotion of His disciples to this outward and visible scene. As a sentiment it would have shared the fate of other sentiments,—that is, it would have died or undergone metamorphosis so complete as to be entirely separated from His name, but, united to the simple rite, His name and His Gospel still live with the promise of increasing power. And it is in this commemorative sense that we remember this rite, and in this alone. But it is often urged upon us that we liberal Christians, so-called, have no right to practice it; that as a form it is empty and meaningless to those who have exchanged the commercial for the moral theory of the atonement. Why, say our friends, who regard us as having sadly departed from the faith once delivered to the saints, and who are constantly looking toward us with affectionate solicitude—why do you cling to forms the historic sense of which you have discarded? And that question deserves and shall have, if we can give it, a fair reply. To answer it we simply need to state that our conception of the historic sense of this rite is: First, as to the historic sense attached to this rite by the Roman Catholic or by the Greek Church, it is ours to say candidly that we entirely repudiate it. This is in no sense a sacrifice to us. It is a meal. Nor do we believe in any sense or to any extent, however slight, in the doctrine of transubstantiation. The bread and wine are to us such as we use on our tables,—not one jot or tittle holier. Thus far we stand then in line with united Protestantism, and if asked, Why do you still cling to forms the historic sense of which you have left behind, our only answer shall be, Why have you discarded the historic sense attached to this rite by a Romish Church confessedly more ancient than yours? But we go further than this. We repudiate altogether that conception of the Lord's Supper founded upon the commercial theory of the atonement. We do not believe—we say it calmly and advisedly—that one God died to appease another. We do not believe in a contract between two Deities, the result of which is that one of them is ruthlesly slain to exalt the justice of the other. We do not believe that salvation is purchased by the agony of Jesus as cloth is bought with money. And if this is one of the historic foundations of this rite we repudiate it.

But we claim, and we would do it with all modesty, that we are loyal to the historic sense of this rite. We go back of Martin Luther. We go back of the Popes. We go back of all the Councils,—Nicean, Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon,—and, as Paul withdrew his cause from the provincial court on an appeal to Cæsar, we withdraw ours from the noisy wrangles of human judgment and carry the appeal to Jesus. We enter the chamber where this rite was first celebrated by Him with His disciples. We observe the familiar gathering, more like a family meal than an ecclesiastical rite. They recline in Oriental style upon the divans and rugs, and lean familiarly upon each other. One of them, the boldest and most loving of the throng, leans upon the bosom of the Master Himself. "That supper," says Martin Luther, as quoted by Dean Stanley in his work on Christian Institutions, "which Christ held with His Disciples, in which He made them His farewell, must have been full of friendly heart intercourse, for Christ spoke just as tenderly and cordially to them as a father speaks to his dear children from whom he is obliged to part. He bore with their infirmities and had patience with them, though they were so slow to understand, and lisped all the while like babes. But that must have been joyous, friendly, and delightful conversation when Philip said "Show us the Father"; Thomas: "We know not the way," and Peter, "I will go with Thee to prison or to death." It was just such a simple scene that we conceive the first communion to have been. It was not an ordinance of the Christian Church, for the Church was not as yet organized. It was not an actual commemoration of the dead Christ, for Christ was still alive. It did not involve belief in a tried personal God, for that doctrine did not make its appearance until the second century, and then came as an unwelcome interloper. No, it was the simplest of all simple things. Jesus, foreseeing His death, and wishing to be remembered for the truth He taught and for the power of that truth in the redemption of humanity, links His name and His memory to the breaking of bread by His disciples, so that at any time or anywhere they meet together and sit together in the future their thought would lovingly recur to that evening scene in yonder Judean city, when He broke bread for them, and with His own hands passed to them the cup. This then, friends, is the historic truth, as it seems to us, connected with this rite. Participation in it in the commencement did not involve doctrinal subscription. It was not dreamed of. What it did involve was love for Jesus, and a desire to honor Him. And because we share in those emotions, because we reverence the great Teacher of Nazareth beyond all others, because we are strengthened by His words of consoling sympathy and inspiring guidance, because we are trying to tread in His footsteps on our way through life, because we share His adoring love for the Father, and because we wish to acknowledge openly to the world the mighty debt we owe to Him for an example so helpful, and so glorious, we shall to-day, in the same simple fashion, eat and drink together in His name. Our doing this involves no profession of past loyalty. It involves no prophecy of future perfection. What it does bespeak is our unfailing love and reverence for Jesus.

Looking at it in this sense, I cordially invite as many as think they can benefit from participation in this simple scene to unite with us in it, independent of all theological connections, independent of all Church relations. It is our Father's table, in honor of our Brother; and all our Father's children are welcome to it. If you feel imperfect, still come, for Andrew and Philip were imperfect. If you fear future imperfection, still come, for did not Peter fall and again repent? And of Him in whose house this table is spread it is said that, having loved His own, which were indeed loved, He loved them unto the end. Through all weakness, and imperfection, and disloyalty, He loved them unto the end.

MISSIONARY PROBLEMS.

SERMON BY THE REV. J. L. HUMPHREY.

The Rev. J. L. Humphrey, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, preached yesterday morning in the New England Congregational Church on "Some Hopeful Views of the Missionary Problem." The revered gentleman read from the sixteenth chapter of Matthew, the first to the third verses inclusive, and took his text from the words, "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

He said that there was a Divine warrant for forecasting conclusions from appearances, but the difficulty was that no age fully comprehended itself. Peter and John, the fishermen, and Paul, preaching and tentmaking, did not comprehend that the events in which they were taking part would carry their century into the foremost place in the light of history. It might prove also that the present age should prove worth of higher flights of time, and it would be well for Christians to rise above the dust, turmoil, and discouragements of daily life and take up wider ranges and better things. Infant Christianity grew from the cradle in the manger until it occupied the throne of the Cæsars, and it might well be that the events in this century might show an equal development, and that great things were to be seen and heard.

Lifting the veil of the past, and looking back to the first century of the Christian era, the world, so much of it as was civilized at all, was seen to be under the domination of Rome. The Roman Empire and the Christian Church were providentially designed for each other. Nations had been separated and isolated by differences of language and life, and it was the mission of Rome to break down by conquest all these lines of demarcation. For 200 years before the coming of Christ Rome had been occupied in this work, and the result was a wonderful intermingling of nations, not a conglomeration of different peoples, but a homogeneous empire. Thus was the world prepared for the spread of Christianity.

The speaker quoted from distinguished writers to show how trade, commerce, art, and science had been extended by reason of the spread of Roman power and dominion. Rome became the great distributing centre of trade of the world, and hand in hand with the extension of her commerce went her laws and institutions. Men became accustomed to a common rule, to common laws, and social customs, and thus were made ready to receive the idea of a Heavenly Kingdom reigning over all.

As it was in those days, so it is now. Compared with the force of Protestant Christianity to-day the power of old Rome, great as it was, amounts to comparatively nothing. The English-speaking nations are the conquering and colonizing peoples, and to them is intrusted the task of spreading the Gospel and bearing the glad tidings of salvation to all lands. China and Japan have been opened to the world by Christian nations, and not all the march of Rome in its palmiest days could compare for an instant with the grand rush of commerce and colonization of the present time. Countries of which Augustus Cæsar never heard and never dreamed had been opened up. Islam is tottering to its fall, and Christianity has learned more of Africa within the past quarter of a century than in 3,000 years before. The world has waited 4,000 years to hear the ruler of China say that the Flowery Land counted herself a nation among nations. And now the world sees Chinese youth studying in American colleges, and China and Japan competing for the learned men of Western nations as instructors of their youth. This breaking down of race-prejudice is not yet complete, but is going forward with a momentum which the Roman Empire never saw. When Christ came the world was at peace, and the Temple of Janus was closed. It cannot be said that there are now no wars, but the wars of the present day do not hinder, but rather advance the spread of the Gospel by opening up new territory. Conquerers nowadays operate in Wall street rather than upon the battle-field, and a decent respect for public opinion places Kings and Emperors on their good behavior. The Roman system of highways was grand, but the Roman roads were only footpaths compared to the railroads of modern times. The men who build railroads and telegraph lines build better than they know; they are as a voice crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight."

The American Board of Foreign Missions can now reach two-thirds of their missionaries by telegraph in twenty-four hours. The whole commerce of old Rome for a year would not equal the business of Chicago for one month. In 1792 the British Parliament provided that neither education nor Christianity should be taught by the East India Company, so that the pioneers Cary and Marshman had to begin their missionary work in provinces of India under the rule of native Princes. Now in over 6,000 villages of Hindostan there are Christian teachers.

The general decay of faith in the old religions at the time of the coming of Christ was highly favorable to the spread of the Gospel. Once every hill, fountain, and grove had its deities, its fauns, and dryads, but there were disintegrating forces underlying this wholesale Pantheon, and the faith in the power of the gods was broken by the force of philosophy. It was impossible for the tribes conquered by Rome to retain faith in the gods, who failed to save them in their time of trouble, and in searching around for new objects of adoration they lost faith in all. The hour had arrived for the formulation of a higher religion, and no power of Emperors could stay the overwhelming flood.

Mr. Humphrey said he believed that like disintegrating forces were now at work, sapping the foundations of heathenism as water wears away the rock. The trust of the heathen in his stone or wooden idol goes down when the idol proves powerless against the fifteen-inch rifled cannon of the foreigner. It is impossible for the traveled Hindoo merchant to retain belief in the Shastas, which declare the world to be a circular plain four hundred million miles in circumference with a mountain 300,000 miles high in the middle of it. The railroads of India were doing a great work in breaking down caste and disseminating knowledge. The Japanese are selling their idols for old metal, and very few new temples are going up. There is a feebleness in heathenism, and Mohammedan teachers deplore from their pulpits the decadence of Islam. Like the ice-bound river, the water is rushing on below and wearing against its chains, and those who listen in the night will hear the coming crash.

This is a missionary age. Less than a century ago Christianity said the idea of foreign missions was revolting. Now it sends 5,000 of its sons and daughters to preach on foreign soil and contributes $6,500,000 each year to the spread of the Gospel. The measure of usefulness of an evangelical church is now shown by the interest it takes in foreign mission work. The women's work among women in India is a powerful dynamic force, and creates an atmosphere in which missionary effort can be carried on. The apostles had the gift of tongues, but the present age has the Bible in 250 languages and dialects, and four-fifths of those who dwell upon the earth can read the Scriptures in their native tongues. All these facts testify with irresistible force that the day of the Lord is at hand. Those engaged in missionary work in India calculate that if the present rate of conversions is maintained the twentieth century will see a majority of the natives of that land at least nominally Christians. Centuries of Christian culture and forces of which the early Church knew nothing lie behind the efforts of the missionary of to-day, and there may be triumphs of Christ in the near future of which the success of the past affords no indication.

THE LIFE OF THE SOUL.

SERMON BY THE REV. L. P. MERCER.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer addressed the New Jerusalem Church at Hershey Music-Hall yesterday morning, and the following is an outline of the sermon, the subject being "The Wonderful Life of the Soul":

They said unto Him, "Master, where dwellest Thou?" He saith unto them, "Come and see."—*John, i., 38—39.*

Two of John's disciples having heard him say of Jesus, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," followed Him; and when Jesus asked them, "What seek ye?" they said, "Master, where dwellest Thou?" He answered them, "Come and see." It was a natural and simple circumstance, but, like the rest of this wonderful drama of life, was full of suggestion and meaning beyond the time and place. In the mere literal study of the Gospels it seems unimportant, for in that view it is a snatch of historical and personal narrative thrown in the shade by events more striking. But when we think of Jesus as one who has gone to prepare a place for us, the question of John's disciples becomes ours, and the Master says to us, "Come and see."

There are those who say He is only a mythical image before the superstitious eye of faith; others say that He is in a vague unknowable somewhere called Heaven. Others know something of the Bible world, of Egypt and Assyria, of Sinai and Canaan, but it grows ever more and more an unreal world. There are others who know of the Lord's dealings with man in the past, the wonders in Egypt and the wilderness, in the tabernacle and temple of Israel, in the incarnation and its marvelous mystery of mercy, but the history is unrealized in experience, and grows ever more uncertain and improbable. How shall it be otherwise? How shall we know all the Divine mysteries? The answer is in the text, and means that we must approach Him in state, enter into His mode of feeling and thinking, and follow His example. If we would know where the Lord dwells we must leave our habitations and enter His habitation. If we would see Him as He is we must enter into His ways of life and become like Him.

The world of the soul is what that soul's experience makes it, and experience is, therefore, to every soul its only final test of truth. I wish to illustrate this proposition and lead on to the supreme lesson of faith, that the Lord has not given us this wonderful history of redemption to be studied as an ancient literature, but to be lived over in each one of us in the successive states of our spiritual experience.

First, what a world it is! It is the only world we know. The old philosophers used to call man a microcosm, a little image of the universe; nay, more than that, they probably meant what is true,—that "Nature is the immense shadow of man" and her phenomena the "painted vicissitudes of the soul." The soul makes its own world, and draws around itself as a mirror of its states present, past, or hoped for. We do this by unconsciousty throwing the coloring of changing moods upon the inanimate objects of Nature. We clothe them with our own feelings and emotions, and view them as tinged with the hues of our own minds. The play of a thousand passions which culminate in joy or grief to the soul, their lights and shadows, their bright or sombre colors on the objects around us, and Nature seems either to sympathize with our moods of joy or sorrow, or to reflect the contrast with other states, when that contrast is most keenly felt. When some inward joy lights up the soul all Nature wears a gayer garb; the sun is brighter, the grass greener, the flowers fresher, the birds sing with new mirth; or when the soul is darkened with some heavy grief the landscape smiles no longer, the wind only sighs in the foliage, the birds are forgotten and the shadows lengthen. When our souls are full of innocent susceptibility to mental perceptions and delights, grand and beautiful forms strike upon our senses with keenest pleasure, and the wondrous panorama unfolds to our augmenting delight; but absorbed in some self-seeking pursuit we walk through the same fields as over a trackless waste. You may say these appearances are not true, that the scenes are the same, only our seeing is different. I do not dispute that, for it does not alter the fact, but the appearance is real to our experience.

Second, the soul makes its own world in the actual impressions and changes of form which man induces upon natural objects. We mold and transform them at pleasure, and render them responsive to our states of body or mind, and suggestive or reflective by their outward appearance of such states in ourselves. The thoughts and affections of the soul come first in their outflow in contact with the body of flesh, molding it always to their own shapes. The swayings of the invisible soul by love or hate, by joy or grief, by hope or fear, become at once visible in countenance and gesture and audible in tones and speech. But it does not end here. The soul uses this plastic body to sculpture and photograph its desires and thoughts in material forms; flows out into the exterior world and impresses itself by its industrial and fine arts. Man turns the forest into fruitful fields, the wilderness into a garden, the rivers into new channels; in a word, he will shape his entire surroundings into correspondence with his affections, culture, tastes, and impulses of usefulness. These things are the outbirth of the soul from the fact that the prevailing art and industry of a people and a generation reflect the social state of that people and generation. Each soul has this impulse to image its individualities or its surroundings. Indeed, all our worldly struggle is to overcome opposing conditions and image ourselves in art and Nature, and the reason we do not perfectly succeed is that society is in a mixed condition, and because the soul is often at war with itself, wanting things for wrong ends.

Third, we can see how it must be in the spiritual world. If the soul makes its own way here in spite of the inertia and resistance of matter, how much more in a world whose substances are as living as the body which moves among them. In this state of being there is a discreet difference between the mind, which is spiritual, and the substances on which it works, which are material, and owing to this difference between the nature of the soul and the nature of material substances it is compelled to act upon them through a whole series of accommodated mediums. But the spiritual world, which is the mind's normal and permanent sphere, is a world of spiritual or psychical substances, and of the same nature as the soul. This tendency of man's emotions and thoughts to impress themselves upon outward things is immediately realized. The soul there meets with no obstacles in the outflow of its desires and conceptions, but the ebb and flow of its own tides of feeling and thought impress their motion and form upon all surrounding spiritual substances. The achievements of imagination, the transient world of our dreams, the phenomena of mesmerism, all confirm this, and show that the substance of the world of mind can, under the creative impulse of thought and volition, take instantaneous shape expressive of the ideas of the mind. And thus it is most true of all in the life to come that "the soul is its own place and can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

Its world is what the intentions, thoughts, purposes, and affections of its own will make it. The scenery of Heaven is the outbirth of the pure affection and chaste thoughts of the angels, their heavenly culture and God-breathed inspiration. According to the angels' reception of the Lord's love and wisdom, the sun of the spiritual world shines near or remote, full-blazing or belted with clouds, flaming with gold or gleaming with silver. His residence on mountain-tops or in valleys, in stately forests or by sounding seas, in silken tents or palaces of sparkling gems, His city, His temple, His associates, His food,—all are corresponding images of His interior spiritual condition. The flowers blossom and the birds sing responsive to angelic thoughts. Morning and evening come and go, spring and summer pass and return, not in obedience to a revolving globe, but as representing the far more wonderful revolutions in the spiritual life of the soul itself. And so is Hell in its scenery the outbirth of the greedy affections and impure thoughts of devils, the objective semblance of all their inward wickedness, subtlety, foulness, barrenness of life, and riot of delight. Thus to the soul when it comes into its normal home hereafter, the world without is a magic mirror on which it projects the wonders of the world within. The world of the soul both here and hereafter is what the spirit can appropriate to itself either directly or mediately through the body, is as boundless in possibility of extent, variety, and perfection or hideousness of form and in capacity to give delight, good, or evil, as is man's possibility of feeling and thought and volition boundless. As to the real quality of his delight in his world here, and as to the real extent of variety and form of his world hereafter, man can have so much and no more than the measure of his experience qualifies him to see, and use, and enjoy. Your real attitude toward good and evil, toward the Lord and His wise and merciful laws of life, the measure of your impulses and thoughts of usefulness which you make your own by purpose, and place, and effort, color the world in which your soul lives now, and will fashion wholly to themselves the world in which you shall live hereafter.

New follow for a moment another line of thought. The world of human life and history in which the soul lives is what the soul makes it. We are in a sense the inheritors of all the past. History, with its achievements and failures, its fluctuations and struggles, belongs to us; what it has wrought out in slow experiment we can live over quickly in the light of its own consequences. Yet there is nothing more barren than the mere chronicle of deeds. A man may fill his memory with it, and may be able to write it with date and scene, and yet see nothing, as we may look at a picture and see only paint. These deeds of the past were made by human souls flowing out from their affections and thoughts, and mean nothing apart from the purposes and ideas they reflect. To read history aright we must go back among the people who acted and live over their life, which means simply that we must see and feel in ourselves the motives which animated them. Those who are complacent in their own joy cannot feel another's sorrow; those who give exercise only to what is selfish, base, and groveling are not thrilled with the grandeur of heroic deeds, do not feel the power and worth, and have no eye for the beauty of heavenly sacrifice. All that is best in human endeavor, all that is worst in human evil and error, we can make our own by seeing its human causes in ourselves and following out their impulse in thought and feeling. It shows us how to make this Bible history our own and to realize and prove its record of God's ways to man in the soul's experience. The elements of that world are all in the soul, but we can only verify its miraculous history in the living experience of the inter action of those elements in us and their tendency to ultimate themselves in deeds. He who allows himself to contrast his childlike and innocent enjoyment of heavenly things with the strong incitements and dark persuasions of his sensual nature may know what the serpent and his temptation mean, and realize the dire significance of man's fall. He who allows himself to own the tendency in his natural affections to idolatry of these objects, and contrasts with this the call of Divine truth to the service of God and fidility to duty, may realize in himself what the call of Abraham to forsake his kindred for a better land and a better offspring signified. He who allows himself to realize the anxiety and toil of spirit, which belongs to a merely natural life of slavery, to worldly aims and maxims, and contrasts with this the message of the truth, calling him to the service of God in a higher theatre of use, and sees in himself the self-will and conceit and barrenness of good which oppose his better impulses, will know what Israel's slavery in Egypt, the leadership of Moses, and the hardships of the wilderness mean. To those who read the Bible aright the story of Redemption runs through the whole.

Seeing what a world of possibility the soul is, and that it is impossible to enter into any realization of the world without or the world of human and Divine life, except by living it within, how shall a man know where the Lord dwelleth? The answer is, "Come and see."

CIVILIZATION.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

The beautiful summer morning yesterday brought out a large number of worshipers, and good congregations were the rule at all the churches. At the Central Church Prof. Swing preached on the query, "What is Civilization?" Following is the sermon in full:

Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward toward the earth?—*Ecclesiastes, iii., 21.*

In an hour of distrust the author of the book of Ecclesiastes asks, "Who really knows anything about that spirit of man which has such an upward tendency, and who knows anything about that mind of the beast which looks downward toward the earth?" The common impression indeed prevails, that man is a high kind of being and will climb in this world, and dying will rise to a new hight; and there is a common impression that the beast looks down for his food and will always go downward until he shall have become dust. But who knows the real state of the case? It may be that all of man's looking up will be labor and hope lost, and that he will meet at last in the common dust the brute, which looked down. "That which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts, one thing befalleth them, as the one dieth so dieth the other, they have all one breath, so that man hath no preeminence over the beasts." Out of this sober soliloquy the wise man soon emerged, and seeing the real upward movement of man he drew a conclusion as to the whole of human duty—to fear God and keep His commandments.

This old meditation is able to awaken in our far-off time the reflection that man is a spirit which tends upward, and is thus distinguishable from the entire brute world—a reflection which makes me ask the question: What is civilization but an accumulation of the many forms of this upward progress? Civilization is the result of obeying the commandments of God, or the natural laws of society. In our century, which surpasses all its predecessors in the conviction, at least, that it has found a high condition of human welfare, a special study might well be made of the term civilization, that we all may know what is the prize of national and personal life, and what part of that prize has been already won. It is my own impression that the fearing of God and the keeping of His commandments is such a summing up of the elements of civilization as no modern definition can surpass. In order that this may be true, the laws of God must be made the equivalent of the laws of Nature. His commandments must not be simply the ten of the Decalog, nor the additional special commands of Christianity, or of any special religion, but they must be the laws of all action and being. The constant discovery and obedience of law are the causes which push onward the human multitude. The beauty of the lilies, which Christ saw and admired, came from their keeping the laws of their part of the universe. They lived up fully to the statutes of sunshine, and soil, and rain, and wind, and dew. They differ from man in two particulars,—they do not need to study and discover their laws, and need not consciously obey them. Man must first find his law: he must afterward be willing to obey it; but aside from these two embarrassments man is like the lily, his glory comes from the tact and obedience of law. His beauty, and color, and perfume are called by a peculiar name,—civilization.

Why may not civilization be a perfect following of natural law, regardless of the notion that the law must have come from a God? Is not its essence contained in the discovery and obeying of natural regulations, regardless of the question "who or what this nature may be"? It may be that the knowledge and the obedience are the essential elements of the progress, but an atheistic theory of our world omits the fact that many laws are made impressive only by the assumption that they came from an intelligent lawmaker, and the greater this lawgiver, the more powerful are the statutes. A few words found written in a legal form, but in some old, dead language, would not secure any great modern regard, for the reader who might see the law would at once remember that the Egyptian, or Sanscrit, or Greek crown which had enacted it had become dust; but were we in England, and the same words were placed before us as the imperative rule of the land, we should feel that the formula contained a strange inner power. The relation of a lawmaker to the destiny of law is thus intimate, and when the mental, and moral, and physical rules of humanity are conceived of as coming from One, omniscient, and all-powerful, and righteous,—the infinit Creator of the universe, those rules contain within them a potency which atheism dare not claim. There are many laws of society which do not ask for any external dignity. Man will seek food and drink without waiting to inquire who made the laws of hunger and thirst; in the universe of an atheist man would attempt to keep out of the fire and out of the water, but there are laws of morals, of right and wrong, of nobleness and honor, and benevolence and personal greatness, which derive a new importance from the feeling that they are the will of a great God. The long roll of heroes, political and religious, has resulted from the feeling that God places men in great crises and carries forward His plans through these earthy soldiers. Beneath the self-denial of the missionary, within the eloquence of the philanthropist, under the dustcloud of the wars for freedom, under the head of the dying patriot, we can all see the form of God as being the explanation of all sublime good, the consolation of each religious tear. Looking at the constitution of the human mind and heart, one cannot but feel that the obligation of a law depends largely upon an attendant feeling that the law is the will of some power not easily avoided by the wicked and worthy of all hope and love of the good. If a material universe has evolved the idea that man must be virtuous, it is indeed a noble principle, but that law is awful in sublimity if it came from an infinit Creator who can make ten thousand worlds, and towards whose presence we are all marching by the way of the grave. It seems, therefore, an important element in civilization that it is a following of the laws passed by an infinit God.

Assuming then this value of the lawmaker, let us ask what are those laws the obedience of which makes man pass upward above all the brute conditions? The answer has at last become perfectly obvious. All laws, physical, mental, and industrial, and moral, play an essential part in this large human drama. Of all the ages which have passed over man the present age alone has learned that man is not a simple result from one cause, but that he is a resultant,—a picture composed like a mosaic. His soul rises when his body and mind rise, and all suffer when any part is denied the advantages of the three-score years in this world. Our age only sees the many-sidedness, the immense breadth of man, and therefore comes nearest to making a promise to the future of furnishing it with a civilization. Not yet has our era reached a perfect or a very high manhood, but it certainly is the one permitted first to note the fact that human welfare is a stream made up of a confluence of many streams, many of which were not named or even marked in the geographies of the past.

In surveying history we readily learn that the Greeks failed to produce the highest order of society because they did not study enough of the laws of man to make him move wholly upward. They discovered only some of the points in which he was superior to the brute. The intellectual and esthetic in the soul were wonderfully developed in that marvelous peninsula, and these yielded so large results that the age seemed to have all riches. The arts and literature overshadowed all else. They monopolized Greece and reduced to starvation other adjuncts of human nature. When the pine-trees have the early woods all to themselves they hold the soil against all other forms of tree and plant, and no oak or maple can be found. No wild flower or wild berry can find air and sunshine enough to make their life possible. All is solitude, except as to the one companion—the pine; the color is the green of the pine, the perfume is that of pine, the breeze is that which sighs through pine. It is all beautiful, but not with the beauty of a world, but with only the limited charms of the pine. When a tornado sweeps along and cuts out great openings in this old monopoly, then the maple finds room for its autumn tints, and the wild blackberry and strawberry time and chance for their flower and their harvest for the birds. These hasten into the opening to show how broad the world is in its vegetable kingdom. Greece was too much a field that grew only one product—broad compared with the Asia that was dying behind it; was narrow as seen beside that condition of mankind which lay far away in the advance. It was necessary storms should come and make openings in the great forests and prepare a welcome for the morals of Jesus and the mental philosophies and physical sciences of other times.

Christianity has generally repeated the blunder of underestimating the breadth of God's laws, and has attempted to make a civilization out of a plan of salvation. Not only are the Ten Commandments too narrow a basis of human greatness, but in all the doctrines of what the Church call salvation taken together too limited to compel the spirit of man to go upwards. Taken alone they make a bird with one wing which can flutter but not fly. The Christians of the Middle Ages were thus imperfect, and the imperfection crowded close upon modern times. The question, What must man do to be saved? is of immense importance, but it is only one of the great inquiries of our world, and it turns into an evil when it displaces such questions as what must man do to be well governed, or well educated, or well housed, or well mannered, or well respected? Progress is not the obedience of the Gospel alone, but it is also the obedience of science and art, for the same God that made man a candidate for a school-house and an industry. The fifteenth century was full of religious faith, but it was equally full of idleness and ignorance. The only laws sought by scholars were the laws of a future salvation. All defined and redefined the terms of theology, and failed to define such words as agriculture, and mechanics, and industry, and liberty, and equality. The whole human family attempted to walk as upon one foot, and less of an advance was made in the first sixteen centuries than has been made in the last three. Walking through the sixteenth century you would have found each man you met to be a Christian, but you would have found him to be also a beggar. No one studied or dreamed of such a thing as a noble and great society upon earth. All were busy preparing for another world,—some begging their way thitherward, same weeping out their time, some filling up forty or fifty consecutive years with solitary meditation. In all these dreary ages civilization was impossible, and for each one bright name admitted for some one merit into history, millions upon millions died without possessing any knowledge of human rights and privileges, and possible greatness, and not knowing anything of the earth or of the country that was to give them an unknown grave.

He would be an enemy of the human race who should cast any contempt upon the question proposed to men: "Are you a Christian?" But the spirit of man cannot rise by such a study alone, but also by working out affirmative answers to such other questions as these: Are you an industrious man? Are you a righteous man? Are you a temperate man? Are you a thoughtful man? Are you a kind man? Out of a score of such affirmative replies the greatness of society rises like those majestic trees in California which spring from a soil deep as the trees are high, and which spread their boughs in an air ever mild and full of life from mountain or sea. The whole duty of man is to keep the Commandments of God, but if those commandments lie like a network all over earth, then the man or the age that is keeping only the commandments of simple piety is not regarding God, but is disregarding His word in many great particulars. The question "Are you religious?" is only one in the great catechism of Nature, and it may be answered by man as a child. Greece said to each citizen, "Are you a lover of the beautiful?" Rome said, "Are you a military man?" The middle centuries said, "Are you orthodox in the faith?" The chivalric period said, "Are you romantic? Can you ride way after the hounds?" Each age said yes, and was as weak and narrow as the sunlight that would pass through the eye of a needle. To be valuable the sunlight must pour through a vast window; best is it when there is no window at all, but when it pours down from the whole broad sky.

Our era has not come to a perfect human welfare, but it has done so much toward solving great questions of progress that it begins to throw great light upon the inquiry, "What constitutes the civilized condition?" Religion or morals, as coming from God, must be a component part. The intellectual life of our period is also an essential part, for man must be so awakened and so mentally strong that he can perceive the relations and obligations of society. The mind must be so enlightened that such ideas as the slavery of a fellow creature will not be retained in its pure depths; so enlightened that the notion of religious persecution can find no favor. How fatal is the absence of intellectual power may be inferred from scenes now taking place in the rural districts in Russia, where Christians are mobbing the Jews, and doing this in the name of God; not having yet reached the intellectual power to realize that God is not a highwayman nor an infinit assasin. Russia is thus seen to be far away from the shores of an ideal humanity, for, having religion without intellectual power, her peasantry are liable to become as madmen, and to make their villages red with blood and fire,—a fact showing how deeply the Church injured society in those periods when it taught a way of salvation without teaching or studying all the sciences of this world. The streams of blood which flowed all over Europe in the triumphant days of the Church compel us to admit that man may say his prayers at the altar and then emerge from his worship having many elements of the wild brute,—the Commandments of God being not those of religion alone, but of a wide and varied life.

Not only in Russia is civilization made imperfect and frail by the absence of a broad and deep intelligence, but so in our continent, which is the most lofty of all nations, the spirit of man is held downward by millstones upon the aching neck. The Nation which pays millions a year for carrying imaginary mail-bags along imaginary highways by means of imaginary steamboats and shadow horses and shadow wagons is as yet a nation of mingled children and thieves,—of which charity hopes the children are in the majority. The Nation which permits a band of Mormons not only to defy all its own laws and soil its good name, but to send emissaries all over Europe to ply black arts upon the soft minds of the ignorant and helpless, must be confessed to be a Nation whose greatness is a matter of hope more than of fruition. And it must also be admitted that a Government which will license 3,000 saloons in any large city has many of the traits of the old Judas, in that it betrays its own youth to ruin for an income of silver. Of these specimen vices there is no explanation possible except that found in the fact that civilization comes from barbarism, and has not yet gotten out of sight of its ancestor.

We seem to have found two elements in a high civilization,—religion and intellectual power. But this power needs a further remark. Mental life comes from the presence and dignity of labor. A great age must be one of manual industry, of popular and fashionable industry, because idleness of body passes to the mind, and is always an emblem of a coming sleep. The roar of physical action is an unfailing sign that the spiritual activity is real. Thus the mason and carpenter, and the plowman, and the merchant arouse the scholar and the student, and the din of the material is repeated softly in the soul. The flying train and the sailing ship help make the verses of the poet, and the wisdom of the President and the discoveries of the inventor. It is a glory of our country that its wheels, and spindles, and plows have waked the mind from repose and made it a creator of the good.

The commandments of God are thus seen to reach out and include the numberless pursuits of the shop and field. Equally do they include the pursuit of the beautiful; for if man must perceive the relations around him he must by some means reach a sensibility of nature that these wants of his fellow-man may picture themselves upon his spirit. Some power must polish the plate upon which the most delicate image is to fall. A cultivated mother will waken if her child even sighs in the night; but by the side of a half-drunken father a little son can strangle, and struggle, and die. Sensibility is one of the divinest elements of a perfect society, and this is the fact which points out the office of the beautiful in the career of mankind. Under that term falls the grand, the lovely, the pathetic, and from these, as embodied in the arts, man catches the grand, and lovely, and pathetic in the heart. A popular infidel, finding fault with the idea of a God, says: "He would have made disease non-contagious and good health catching." Nature has been kinder than the infidel, for when man as a child begins to look at and admire the beautiful of God he at last catches in his own bosom that affection so mysterious and powerful. The morning song of the bird, the greatness of the sea, the color and perfume of the rose, the sighing of the night winds, are all contagious, and man having been near them becomes infected, and no years can ever separate his heart and brain from this magic in the blood. So infectious is this good health that all the beauty which is enjoyed by infidel or saint comes from touching the garments of Nature as she passes along in her royal purple.

Could we pursue the inquiry further we should find that civilization is an uprising of man, not in some one quality, but in so many qualities that society passes from narrowness out into the breadth of the Almighty. That this breadth and fullness may be reached, there must be a liberty and equality of the people, so that the greatness of the epoch must not be sought in the few at a favored capital or metropolis. A barbarous state may show a few great minds, but civilization must be the condition of all, and hence cannot exist except where there are liberty and equality. As all the depths of heaven mingle and compose its admirable blue so full of beauty and peace, so all the throngs of our streets must be so reformed and taught that they shall each be a part of that glow of soul called manhood,—each be a part in the field of blue. All who in any manner help the people are servants of God, helping to lead that spirit of man which goeth upward gladly, leaving the lowlands of the brute.

When music was young it began with the vibration of a single string. That was sweet, but it was a monotony. Other strings were added as the ages came and went. At last the monotony was swallowed up in the rich flood of melody and harmony that came from the enlarged harp. Society once was only single-stringed. If it prayed it did not think; if it thought it did not toil; if it took up labor it omitted liberty; if it dreamed of liberty it forgot God. But as the generations sweep along new tones chime into this music once so low and dull. The spirit of man will have climbed a hight far up toward the sky, when God and all His laws having been found and obeyed, these shall in some strange way combine in the soul and sound forth music from a full harp.

A WEEK'S REFLECTIONS.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

At the First Methodist Church yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. John Williamson, announced that he had been unable, on account of sickness, to prepare a regular sermon, and would merely give the congregation some reflections he had had during the week. These reflections were not irreligious, though some were perhaps more spiritual than others, yet he believed they were not without profit.

He had reconcluded during the week that the incompleteness of the present life demands a future one. To illustrate this he cited the case of a man who had died at the age of 70, and whose friends, being asked what he had accomplished in life, answered that he had amassed $500,000. The question then arose whether there were not as many reasons for him to have made a million as well as half a million. Such being the case, did he not die with his life-work unfinished? Again, he might have become a very intellectual man, the master of half a dozen languages, and familiar with their literatures. Was there not reason that he should have learned twelve languages and become acquainted with as many literatures? There was no denying this: or, that such being the case, he had lived an unfinished life. The man of science who had left unlearned one or more of its branches, the temperance man who had fallen short of securing prohibitory legislation and converting all the drunkards; these died after living incomplete lives. All this proved incontestably that the life mankind is now living is not its career,—the earth is not its home. If this were all there is of it, then man begins with a splendid promise of a career and always fails of accomplishing it. Human life, then, is not an end, but a means to an end; and by and by the career will be reached through the dreaded episode of death, which is God's method of uplifting man to that place where the real problem of life is to be solved.

The preacher then said that there are two undisputed facts which require explanation and which are hard to explain, and these two are right in the constitution of men's souls. They are: "I ought" and "I ought not." These are facts as brilliant as the meridian sunlight. Associated with the consciousness of these two facts come others, such as "I know I ought to be" and "I know I ought not to be," and "I ought to do," and "I ought not to do"; "I know I can do what I ought," and "I know I can avoid doing what I ought not." When the human being is and does what he ought he feels a commendation; and when he does the opposit he is consciously condemned. The "I ought" and "I ought not" mean accountability, and no explanation could be given of them that did not have accountability as a part of it, and with it came, of necessity, the person to whom the accountability is due.

During the week, the preacher said, he had had a little commercial thought. He had wondered whether Mr. Moody and Mr. Ingersoll pay the public what they cost it. Do they return to the public adequate commercial returns for what they exact? They demand from it more, perhaps, than any two living men. As an example of Mr. Moody's worth, the preacher said he knew one man in Chicago who was some years ago a worthless, profligate inebriate. He was a man of great natural powers which were not translated into money. Moody led him to Christ, and last year the preacher saw him living in his own house with a well-cared-for and happy family. During the last year this man had converted his powers into $3,000, which he had expended, and thus benefited the public to that extent. The preacher could give the names of 100 men in Chicago who were thus commercially unproductive until they had been made productive through Mr. Moody's administrations. These men are now earning on an average of $1,000 each. To a certitude Moody had been worth in this way at least $100,000 to the City of Chicago in the last year and this too, only in the way of converting inebriate men. What is true of Chicago is true of 100 cities of the world, so that the commercial value during the past year of Moody's work was certainly not less than $10,000,000.

Then came the question of How much has Ingersoll made for the civilized world in the same time? He may have emancipated some stray souls that were enthralled by faith, but how many men have been enabled by his teaching to convert their unemployed powers to the creation of public weal? The value of the work he has done in this way would not amount to one shilling.

Another problem worthy of consideration was the question of the main demand of moral law. The question regarding this law was whether it was extremely wise or extremely stupid. There are two kinds of animals,—the rational, of which man is the sole exemplar, and the irrational, which include the remainder of the animal kingdom. Take the lion as the type of the latter, and what happens if two lions possess between them enough meat for a meal for one of them? The stronger eats it all and the weaker gets nothing. Take two men under similar circumstances and one of them will divide with the other; or if he does not his peace is broken up. If, when this matter came to be adjusted, there is no compensation, then the moral law which forces a man to sacrifice himself for his fellow-men is absurd.

The preacher said that he had come to the conclusion that beliefs are facts, and therefore must have causes. He would mention for example the belief in the doctrine of immortality. This was believed in by all kinds and conditions of men, and in all ages of the world, and was a part of the human constitution, and was only an expression of the Creator in that constitution.

A young man during the week had asked him, "What is said to be the purpose of the Christian religion?" He said he had heard that "it was to prove God's existence, and if this could only be proved the Church was all right." The preacher told him that this was not his understanding of it. The Christian Church boldly assumed the existence of God and His incarnation in Jesus Christ. The young man then asked, "Is it the purpose of the Christian religion to prove that the Bible is the word of God?" The preacher answered, "No; the Christian religion finds it easier and much more satisfactory to assume this also." "Well, then," said the young man, "what is the purpose of this religion? Is it to perpetuate Methodism?" The preacher answered, "Oh no. Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and to do this work it must assume God's existence. His incarnation, and the truth of the Scriptures." It is an incontestable fact that moral evil exists in the human character. The Christian religion proposes to change moral evil to moral virtue. That is the purpose of the Christian religion.

INSTALLATION.

THE REV. E. C. OGGEL, PASTOR OF THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

The Rev. E. C. Oggel, formerly of Kankakee, was yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock installed as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets. The church was fairly filled with an interested congregation, and the choir was enlarged for the occasion.

The services were opened by the Rev. Dr. Worrall, who offered up a brief and impressive prayer, after which the congregation united in singing the seventh hymn, commencing "How pleasant, how divinely fair." The Rev. Dr. Worrall read the 121st Psalm, after which the Rev. Dr. Kittredge offered up prayer. The 603d hymn was then sung by the choir and congregation.

Dr. Worrall announced that as there would be no evening service the usual evening collection would be taken up, to which all strangers present were invited to contribute. A handsome amount was realized.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge then preached the installation sermon, taking his text from the the first verse of the ninety-first Psalm, as follows:

> He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Rev. Dr. Worrall, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Soulé, the Moderator of this Presbytery, propounded the constitutional questions to the new pastor. The Rev. Mr. Oggel answered in firm and decided tone all the interrogatories. The usual questions were then asked the congregation, who acquiesced by raising the right hands. This ceremony over, the Rev. Mr. Oggel was declared the duly installed pastor of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Worrall delivered the charge to him, and the Rev. Mr. Walker the charge to the congregation and people.

Dr. Worrall adjured the new pastor to take his doctrine from the Bible, and not to be a blind man leading the blind. He should look after the souls left to his care. He should do the great work of the Shepherd, the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Walker urged the congregation to heed the words of the sermon and practice them. He urged them to zeal and piety, and thus aid their pastor in making the church a power in the religious field. The 192d hymn was then sung, and after the benediction was pronounced the new pastor received the members of the congregation.

LEY TEEP'S FUNERAL.

INCENSE AND INCANTATIONS—STRANGE PAGAN RIGHTS PERFORMED IN A CHRISTIAN CEMETERY.

New York Herald, May 7.

The body of the murdered Chinaman, Ley Teep, which for some days past has lain at an undertaker's place of business in Eighth avenue, was yesterday afternoon conveyed to the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third street, where the mortuary rites were performed according to the ritual of that church. A number of persons, principally females, were in attendance, and about a score of the dead man's fellow-countrymen formed part of the congregation. The latter preserved their usual imperturbable philosophic demeanor and kept apart at the head of the stairs until they were marched into the body of the church and placed in the front rows of pews. Many of them had never been inside of a Christian church before, but they betrayed no curiosity, and scarcely common interest, in what was taking place about them.

On the platform were the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Besides these were present Elder Simmons of the Trinity Baptist Church, Elder McWilliams, and Dr. Thompson. The pastor introduced Dr. Thompson as one who was appointed to missionary labor in China, and who would read the religious services. The Rev. Mr. Gregg followed in a sermon in which he said that Ley Teep was a native of Canton, China, where he was born in 1859, and that he arrived in this country about eleven months ago. He began life in this city with bright hopes and fond anticipations. Last fall he placed himself under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Gregg's Sunday-school teachers, and had studied diligently from that time up to the day of his tragic death. The pastor related how the dead Chinaman, while going to his home in Spring street, on the evening of last Sunday week, was assaulted by youthful desperadoes, one of whom plunged a knife into his breast, inflicting a wound which caused his death last Tuesday at St. Vincent's Hospital. In touching terms the pastor next adverted to a conversation had between deceased and his Sunday-school instructor, Miss Smith, the Saturday before his demise. Miss Smith had taught the submissive Ley Teep the English alfabet, and had succeeded in grounding him in the Christian faith. The Saturday previous to his sudden taking off, in conversation with Miss Smith, Ley Teep said, after repeating the Lord's Prayer, "I'm going home to our Father, who art in Heaven." Thinking that he had reference to returning to China, Miss Smith combated his notions, but he soon disabused her mind of this erroneous impression by quoting from Scripture, "In my father's house there are many mansions." The preacher went on to say that the congregation would make the melancholy event an occasion for renewed zeal in the Chinese mission schools in Fifty-fifth street, Thirty-ninth street, Twenty-third street, Fourteenth street, Spring street, White street, and Mott street. The best men of the Nation, he said, deprecated the act that deprived Ley Teep of life.

The reverend gentleman concluded by adverting to the bloody death which had cut short Ley Teep's span of life, and said that it was a consolation to know that he had died loving Jesus.

The Rev. Dr. Simmons of the Fifty-fifth Street Baptist Church closed the ceremonies in prayer, and Dr. Hall pronounced the parting benediction.

The cortége then wended its way across the Weehawken ferry, six carriages accompanying the hearse. In due time the funeral party reached Macphela Cemetery, a retired spot in New Durham. Among those who accompanied the remains to their final resting place were the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the Sunday-school Superintendent and Elder of the church, Miss Smith, and three other female members of the church. These and about a score of Chinamen formed the spectators who gathered about Ley Teep's grave. When the coffin was lowered into the grave the brother of the murdered man gave notice to the gravediggers to fill in the displaced earth. While this process was taking place another Chinaman approached the Rev. Mr. Gregg holding a strip of brown paper, variegated with Chinese characters and forming a brief obituary of deceased. This was presented to the Rev. Mr. Gregg with the request that it be inscribed on a tombstone to adorn Ley Teep's grave. When a mound of fresh clay had been formed over the grave the floral cross and bouquet were placed on top. Quong Tuong, a cousin of the dead Celestial, unpacked a paper parcel and displayed to view a curious collection of articles that looked like firecrackers, Roman candles, and other pyrotechnics. They were put up in parti-colored Chinese paper. The assembled Chinamen grouped themselves at the foot of the grave, looking solemn and unmoved. Miss Smith was visibly affected; she wept tears of sympathy for the fate of the unfortunate Ley Teep. Taking out a small wax candle, and igniting it from a match, Quang Lee, who acted as a master of ceremonies, placed it upright in the loose soil. Taking a handful of what looked like a package of loose firecrackers, he buried them at the head of the grave. Returning to where the lighted candle was flickering, he unfolded other packages. Some contained curiously constructed sheaves that looked like a closed fan. Taking these and tearing off the paper wrappers, small wands like sprigs of dried heather were disclosed. Thrusting several bunches of these into the flame of the candle they soon became ignited, and while burning produced an aromatic odor like incense. Ah Let, brother of deceased, was in the meantime busily employed taking apart a bundle of closely packed stiff brown paper, cut into polygon patterns, with various color designs in the centre. Taking these separately, they too were ignited until the entire bundle was consumed.

The three Chinamen, Ah Let, Quong Tuong, and Quang Lee, while they were officiating at these strange rites were crouched upon the soft, newly-displaced clay, resting upon their knees, with their swarthy faces almost concealed by the thick wreath of smoke generated by the burning compounds. Taking also a package of small red candles and a paper saturated in red paint or blood they were thrust into the flame, a pungent odor arising therefrom. The men presented a strange, weird appearance. As they fed the flames they muttered low incantations like the witches in "Macbeth" employed round the caldron. The particular meaning or significance of the ceremony they refused to divulge further than to say that they were meant to keep evil spirits away.

Their actions were watched with the greatest interest by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, as well as by the other spectators, including also a number of people from the village who had been attracted to the spot to witness the novel spectacle of a Chinese interment. Crowding around the grave could be seen representatives of the African, Mongolian, and Caucasian races, together with several subdivisions of the latter—namely: Americans, Germans, Irish, and one Russian. Ley Teep's countrymen, having paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of the departed, prepared to return to their respective homes. While his countrymen were willing enough that he should receive the benefits of a Christian burial, they would not be content if they did not hallow his remains by performing their own particular ceremonies over his grave. Thus did the disciples of Confucius and the Savior unite in shriving the soul of the departed Chinaman and in assisting at his obsequies.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Some Facts and Figures About Education and Crime.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The National Bureau of Education is a concern the usefulness of which is very doubtful, but they occasionally collect figures and tabulate them which could not otherwise be obtained except by application to each State separately. The Bureau has collected the total expenditures for public schools in all the States and Territories of the Union, and the result is very suggestive. These figures will be regarded by many as in part accounting for much of our National difficulty in reconciling North and South. The amount expended upon common schools in the Northern States is out of all proportion to the same expenditure in the Southern States. Allowing for excess in population and wealth in the Northern States, and still the excess is not accounted for.

New York heads the list with an expenditure of $10,464,010 in support of public schools, Pennsylvania comes next with $7,747,787, and Ohio with $7,711,325, Illinois expended $6,190,773, and Iowa $5,051,477. In short, five States spend over $37,000,000 annually in support of public schools, among a population of about 17,000,000.

In the Southern States, North Carolina spends $337,541; Georgia, $465,748; Alabama, $337,033; Tennessee, $710,652; and Virginia, $570,389,—or altogether only one-half as much as expended in the single State of Iowa.

These figures are very suggestive, and partially account for the existence of a great sectional question in politics. If New York spent $10,000,000 annually in support of popular education, and Pennsylvania but three-fourths of one million, and this was continued year after year, the very fact would indicate a radical difference in methods between those two States, and ultimately result in striking points of dissimilarity in the population of the two States. Speaking of this matter to your correspondent, a prominent New England Senator said that he did not think our children nor our children's children would live to see an end of the "sectional question" as between North and South. The habits and methods of the people of the two sections were so different as to mark two civilizations, not necessarily antagonistic civilizations, but still so dissimilar as to be a cause of constant agitation of one sort and another.

In this connection he mentioned Senator Butler's remarkable speech, in which he attempted to hold up New England civilization to ridicule by three or four murders which have happened in Maine and Massachusetts within the past few months. The Maine murder was peculiarly atrocious, a man having slain his mother cut her up and hid her remains.

Of course there are murders in Maine, as everywhere, but in the single county of Edgefield, South Carolina, the home of Senator Butler, there are, some years, as many murders and manslaughters as in the entire State of Maine. In Edgefield County, in the year 1878, there were as many people murdered as during the same year in the whole State of Massachusetts outside of Boston. In a single street fight in that county four men were killed, and Senator Butler was one of the counsel retained to defend the survivors of the little affair.

The frequency and deadliness of these affrays, which are peculiar to Southern civilization, or the want of it, in the very county where Senator Butler lives, have given rise to a joke, which the Senator has, no doubt, himself heard. It is said that when a man returns to Edgefield County from a journey his first question is this: "Well, who's been killed since I've been gone?"

The argument of Senator Butler, based upon atrocious instances of murder of New England, is not worth a feather. The first man born into the world killed the second, and there have been instances of murder in almost every community on the globe. The question is not as to the peculiar features of brutality attending this crime, but the number of crimes of this class committed. In this particular Senator Butler's argument, and that of all the Southern Senators who attempted to say anything about it, is childish. It is as childish as if a man should affirm that there were more colored people in New Orleans than in Boston, and this declaration should be "refuted" and "answered" by citing the names of numerous colored people who live in Boston. This illustration is about on a par with Butler's argument, as well as that of every Southern Senator who has spoken on the subject.

The statistics of murder and manslaughter in Massachusetts have been kept with particularity for forty years or more, and the annual average of felonious homicides is about twenty-two, of which about one-half happen in Boston, leaving the rest of the State with an annual average of from ten to twelve felonious homicides annually among over a million and a quarter of population.

In regard to the sanctity of human life, the civilization of New England is a hundred years ahead of that which prevails in the South.

It often happens in Senator Butler's own State that more people are stabbed and shot to death in six months than in all the New England States combined in a year, with four or five times greater population. Pointing out crimes of peculiar atrocity in New England is no answer to this. The time will probably never come when large masses of people are exempt from murders happening in their midst, but the object aimed at is to have as few as possible, and in this comparative infrequency of crime New England takes the lead.

Letter from Senator Saunders—The Situation in the Senate—The Expected Break in the Solid South.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* prints the following letter, addressed by Senator Saunders, of that State, to its editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—MY DEAR SIR: I neglected at the proper time to acknowledge my indebtedness to you for your kindness and courtesy in publishing my speech recently delivered in the Senate in defense of the right of a constitutional majority to rule in American politics. But if I had written then I would not have been prepared, as I now am, to tell you of the good its publication did. I feared, from letters I had received, that our people were laboring under the impression that the main object in view was the securing of the few offices that belong to the Senate, and it was to disabuse them of that idea more than any other purpose that moved me to make the remarks I did. Since its publication in the *Republican* I have received a large number of letters from Republicans who have read it, thanking me for clearly and fairly placing before the public the position, as I understand it, occupied by the Republicans in the Senate. The position taken by Senator Mahone, if sustained, will indicate as clearly as the "handwriting on the wall" that the beginning of the end has come, and that the days of the rule of the Solid South are numbered, and none know this better than those who are persisting in their efforts to defeat the proposed action of a majority of the Senate. It is my opinion that ere long we shall go into executive session for the purpose of taking action on nominations which are unobjected to; but there will be no back down from the determination heretofore expressed of fighting the principle out if it takes from now till December to do it. Respectfully yours,

ALVIN SAUNDERS.

Not This Evening.

Gambetta dropped round to see President Grévy the other evening, and when he was leaving the house he inquired:

"M. Grévy, est-ce-que vous êtes en faveur du scrutin de liste ce soir?"

"Non, monsieur," replied the President; "pas ce soir."

"Alors, quelqu' autre soir?"

"Bon soir."

And he lit out (Il s'éclairait dehors).

Lazy, drowsy feelings are precursors of sickness, which Hop Bitters will instantly banish.

A LAND-GRANT.

Immense Interests Involved in the Ontonagon & Brule River Case.

A Bill Affecting Its Disposal Now Before the Michigan Legislature.

Detailed Statement of the Inside History of the Whole Matter.

Long and Fierce Struggle for the Possession of a Large Area of Valuable Lands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—Mr. Mercer moved in the House Friday that the consideration of House bill No. 308, the Ontonagon & Brule River land-grant case, be made the special order for Tuesday, May 12, at 2:30 p. m., which was adopted. In view of the immense interests involved in this bill, and of the interest taken in it by friends and foes of the measure, a more detailed statement of the inside history, and claims and arguments of the contending parties, and nature and effect of legislation now sought, is herewith given.

In 1856 Congress granted the State of Michigan lands in aid of several railroads, all of which were expected to be constructed through what was then a part of the public domain in Michigan. Three of these roads are in the Upper Peninsula. The wildest and most remote of these was a grant for a road from Ontonagon, a village on the south shore of Lake Superior, to the Wisconsin State line. The old Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which was then a feeble Wisconsin corporation, got the control of two of these grants, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon the other. In

THE EVIL TIMES OF 1857

the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company failed. Its road was foreclosed and sold, and its bondholders organized what is the present Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. The new company was poor; the country through which the survey was made, rough; the roads expensive to build; and the company persuaded the General Government to change their line from one extending directly north from Fond du Lac, Wis., to a level, easily-graded line along the shores of Green Bay by way of Menominee and Escanaba, and thence over the plains to Lake Superior, abandoning the more difficult routes, and with them the line and their land grant from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line. After the Northwestern Company had completed their road from Escanaba to a junction with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Road at Negaunee, they went to Washington, and applied to that sturdy old conservator of the public lands, Joe Wilson, to get the lands which Congress had allotted them by the revolution in changing their line, and which they had earned in the construction of their road. At the same time they tendered to the United States

THE RELEASE OF THE COMPANY

and of the State of Michigan to the grant to the company in aid of the road from Marquette to the Wisconsin State line, which Congress had authorized them to change. Uncle Joe took down his big ledger, cast up his account, and saw that there was, after he had received these releases, a grant for the other road from Ontonagon to the State line, which still belonged to the State of Michigan. With a zeal for the welfare of the Government of which some modern officeholders have but slight appreciation, Uncle Joseph saw his opportunity and proceeded to take advantage of it. He knew that the Northwestern Railroad Company was poor, and that they wanted the lands they had earned, and he refused flatfooted to give them an acre till they got the State of Michigan to give him a release of both grants. The Northwestern Company, which evidently had no idea of ever building a road from Ontonagon to the State line, and had really no claim to the grant, executed a release to the State of Michigan of the Ontonagon and State line grant, and coaxed Gov. Baldwin, against his judgment, to execute a release of this grant to the United States, took it to Washington, and upon that release Uncle Joe certified their lands. After this was done he took steps to bring the lands in this Ontonagon and State line grant, which

HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT OF MARKET

in 1856 and never returned, into market again by advertising them in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Land-Office, in the newspapers of the Upper Peninsula. While this was being done, John D. Bagley succeeded Mr. Baldwin as Governor of the State of Michigan. One of these advertisements came to his notice, and he at once wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, calling his attention to the advertisement of these lands, and claiming the same for the State of Michigan. The matter was at once examined by the Secretary, who found that Gov. Baldwin had no authority to execute the release on the part of the State, and Mr. Wilson had no authority on the part of the United States to accept it, and that the grant still belonged to the State of Michigan *in trust* to aid in the building of the road from Ontonagon to the State line.

In the meantime the ten years allowed for the construction of the road by the act of Congress of 1856 had elapsed; but the Supreme Court of the United States decided that, until Congress should take some action to recall those grants, they remained at the disposal of the States to be used in building the roads for which they were granted. The State of Michigan accepted these lands upon the trusts of the act of Congress of 1856, by the act of February, 1857, and in aid of that act created a Board of Control of Railroad Lands, whose duty it was to dispose of these lands upon the trusts created by the act, and gave that Board full authority whenever any railroad company, upon which any of these grants had been conferred,

FAILED TO BUILD THE ROAD

according to the terms of the grant from the State, to forfeit the grant to such failing company, and confer it upon some other competent company. Since the Northwestern Company abandoned the idea of constructing a road from Ontonagon to the State line, there had been from time to time talk of organizing a company to construct this road, but nothing ever came of it. Finally during the past summer the County of Ontonagon, which, from the lack of any railway communication with the outside world, had run down from a population of 12,000 in 1856 to 2,500 in 1880, determined to stop calling on Jupiter and take a lift at the wheel themselves. So they took to their council some friends at Saginaw who were interested in the county, came to Lansing and organized a railroad company to build the road from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line, and applied to the Governor for this grant. The Governor looked into the matter, found the grant all right, called together the Board of Control, of which he is ex-officio Chairman, and the Company made their application for the grant in due form. The Board investigated the corporation, found it was composed of a number of the wealthiest lumbermen in the Saginaw Valley,

MEN OF GREAT WEALTH

and high business standing, abundantly able to construct the road, and that the Company was in every way competent to take the grant and construct the road. Thereupon, by resolution, the Board in due form forfeited the grant made to the old Ontonagon & State Line Company, and conferred it upon the new organization, the Ontonagon & Brule River Company. That Company at once proceeded to work, starting in engineers and woodsmen to survey a line which extends about seventy-eight miles through what is still a howling wilderness. The Company proceeded with their survey, working towards the Wisconsin line, when they ran upon a number of hostile claimants of this grant, which was supposed to be up to this time the property of the State of Michigan. The officers of the Company accordingly went to the Land-Office of the United States at Marquette to make inquiries, where they learned that the officers of the local Land-Office had for a series of years attempted to plunder this grant of its most valuable lands. That, although the books of the Land-Office showed that these lands were the property of the State, and were not liable to sale by the Government officers, even had they been the property of the United States, they had been for years selling the lands to their favorits. They found that some 15,000 acres of the lands had been certified to the Lake Superior Ship Canal Company in

ABSOLUTE VIOLATION OF THE LAW,

and in utter disregard of the title of the State of Michigan. They found that others of the lands had been sold to some of the wealthy lumbermen at the mouth of the Menominee River, and that still others had been certified to some industrious homesteaders who were engaged in a new and useful experiment in agriculture, the attempt to raise potatoes out of iron-ore without a windlass. The Canal Company, lumbermen, and so-called homesteaders became aware of the organization of this company, and that it meant business. They at once set out to perfect a title to the lands which they claimed, and to which they *do not pretend* to have a *shadow of title*. They found that the only way in which they could expect to secure a title was to induce Congress to pass a law forfeiting the grant to the State of Michigan, on the ground that the ten years in which the road was to have been built had elapsed, and then to procure Congress to grant the lands so forfeited to them. Accordingly, at the commencement of the last session of Congress they procured bills to be introduced for that purpose, and they prepared an extensive history of the grant, in which they set forth at length the organization of this company, and the granting of these lands, to-wit, by the Board of Control, and their entries of these lands, and

SCATTERED IT THROUGH CONGRESS

to induce legislation hostile to the Ontonagon & Brule River Company. This Company went to Washington, and the matter was hotly contested throughout the session, but no bill was passed. It has been unusual in this State for the Legislature to confirm the action of the Board of Control forfeiting and conferring grants, and the resolution of the Board of Control conferring the grant in this instance looked to legislative action by the State. Accordingly, the Ontonagon & Brule River Company applied to the Legislature for an act confirming the action of the Board of Control, and specifying more particularly the method of transferring the lands when earned by the construction of the road. The claimants of these lands, failing to obtain any action of Congress hostile to this Company, have appeared here, and have besought the Legislature to hamper the Company by compelling it to commence building on the north end of the road, and to take the lands they should earn coterminous with the constructed road, while the act of Congress and the general laws of Michigan, which have regulated the manner in which companies should acquire lands under these grants have provided that the companies may select the lands they have earned anywhere along the line. The Company claim that if they shall be obliged to select their lands at the north end of the grant these claimants can have

THE ADVANTAGE OF APPLYING TO THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

to take the lands they claim away from the State and give them to the claimants. But if the railroad company is allowed to select the lands they earn on the south side of the grant, where the lands of these claimants are located, they will be able to earn and select them during the coming summer, and when they shall have been earned and selected it will be out of the power of Congress to forfeit them. This is the pivotal point of the struggle. The railroad company claim that the title of the State of Michigan to these lands was a trust from Congress for the sole purpose of securing the construction of this road, and for that single purpose only; and that it would be a breach of trust to the United States, which is the owner of the even numbered sections along the line of the road and a beneficiary as well as the donor of the grant, and to the people of Ontonagon, for whose benefit the grant was especially intended, and an act of bad faith and a violation of the contract with the Company, the grantee of these lands, for the State to do any act which should aid and abet these claimants in their plan of procuring Congress to forfeit these lands. They say it would be such an act as no individual member of the Legislature would think of doing in his private affairs, and would be

A LASTING DISGRACE TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Besides, if the State and Congress should both yield to the importunities of these claimants and so deprive the Company of their lands, that such action would create a pecuniary liability from the State to this Company for the full value of the lands of which the Company would be thereby deprived. That the contract of the State granting the lands to the Company under the trust which the State has accepted creates an implied obligation on the part of the State to afford this Company such facilities as it usually has afforded to other companies, and if the State fails to carry out such obligation, and on the other hand interposes obstacles to the Company's acquiring the lands it earns, that it is liable for the loss. There seems to be great force in these propositions. On the other hand, these claimants say that admitting the release of Gov. Baldwin to have been invalid, the United States for a time at least treated it as valid, and they at least purchased these lands of the officers of the United States, supposing they belonged to the United States, and not to the State of Michigan.

THEY PAID THEIR MONEY FOR THEM,

in good faith, and now that it is ascertained that the lands are very valuable it is not right that they should be turned off with the mere return of the money they have paid, which is all the relief that the act of Congress allows to parties who have made erroneous entries. Some of these lands have been entered with homestead scrip and the claimants are here on the ground claiming that they located the lands intending them for homes under the Homestead law. The Company replies to this by saying that this is a matter between the Company and the State of Michigan; that no one of the claimants has ever had dealings with the State of Michigan; that all their dealings have been with the officers of the General Government; and that, whether they were fortunate or unfortunate, it is for the United States—by whose officers they have been injured, if injured at all, and not for the State of Michigan—to right them. And they claim that if the State insists on righting them or making good their losses that the State should do it out of its own property and not out of property it has already granted for the purpose of constructing this road. They deny, moreover, the good faith of any of these parties, and say to every one of the pretended homestead claims that it is situated upon what is supposed to be

A VERY VALUABLE IRON-MINE,

some of which are claimed to be worth a quarter of a million of dollars each, and that the improvements consist of a "claim-shanty" and the usual claim improvements, and are sheer frauds on the homestead law. They offer to enter into a good and sufficient bond to pay every actual homesteader in good faith $50 per acre for his homestead, which is certainly a good profit on the amount invested—viz.: $1.25 per acre. They point also on the question as to whether these entries were made in good faith to the fact that the whole of this grant appears on the books of the local and general land-offices to have been taken out of market in 1856, and never since liable to sale. That the north end of the grant, in which the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon is interested, has never been plundered of an acre, while the south end of the grant, in which that Company is not interested, and which it has not watched, has been plundered of almost every single acre. They also point to the fact as bearing on the good faith of these entries, that it appears by

THE EVIDENCE FURNISHED BY THE CLAIMANTS

that all of the principal officers of the United States Land-Office, except Wilson, have invariably admitted the title of the State to these lands, and that the officers at Washington and at the local land-offices have permitted these lands to be plundered just as much since Wilson's time as they were during his period of office. They also point the Legislature of the State to the record of the impeachment of Land-Commissioner Edmonds, in which the House charged and the Senate as a court held that permitting lands to be entered which were reserved from sale was an impeachable offense, and they say that it cannot be that the entries so permitted by that corrupt official can have been made in good faith. They also claim that it cannot be that men have habitually violated the law with their eyes open, and with the fact that they were so violating the law staring at them from the very books upon which they were obliged to make every one of these entries, without such inducements from the parties whom they were serving, as not only utterly precludes any idea that such entries were made in good faith, but make it reasonably certain that the parties are, to say the least, entirely undeserving the sympathy of good men.

MARINE NEWS.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, May 8.—The *Journal* says: "It is claimed by the engineers of the Welland Canal that the bottom of the aqueduct at Welland is now on the same level as the mitre-sill of the old entrance-lock at Port Colborne. The statement has been put forward—apparently, however, from some irresponsible source—that the enlarged channel of the canal can, after July next, pass vessels drawing twelve feet of water. The shipper who enters into engagements in the expectation of realizing this long-desired hope will, we fear, be doomed to bitter disappointment. From official statements showing the depth of water on the upper sill of Lock 27 (Port Colborne), we find that the average depth in June, 1877, was twelve feet eight inches; June, 1878, twelve feet eleven inches; 1879, twelve feet four and a half inches; 1880, twelve feet eight inches. In the months of August, September, October, and November, 1777, the water was shown frequently at eleven feet eight inches, eleven feet ten inches, eleven feet two inches, eleven feet five inches. The same months in 1878 we find it recorded at times at twelve feet five inches, eleven feet eight inches, eleven feet ten inches, eleven feet one inch. In 1879 we find recorded ten feet, eleven feet two inches, eleven feet, ten feet eleven inches. For 1880 we have no figures; but we have shown sufficient to prove that twelve feet navigation is not to be depended on in the Welland Canal, nor can it be until the new aqueduct at Welland is constructed. Every day this work is delayed, an injury is inflicted on the country. Indeed, the Chief Engineer admitted as much in his report of last year. He has, however, fallen back strategically from this position, and now occupies an attitude of masterly inactivity in so far as this important link of canal-communication is concerned. From this position he must be driven, and be made to understand that the canal is intended for the present generation, and not for posterity exclusively. Until the completion of the aqueduct, we repeat, a twelve-foot navigation in the canal is out of the question. It may be possible at times for a vessel drawing twelve feet of water to pass through the whole line of the canal; but such voyages, like the promises of the engineers in connection with this whole work, cannot be depended on by those interested in the question of cheap transportation. Lake Erie level ought not to be dependent on the winds and the waves."

MISHAPS.

BROKE THE ARM TO HER LINK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—The steam barge E. B. Hale left this morning for Escanaba. When about thirty miles from here the arm to her link broke. After patching up the machinery she steamed slowly back to Cleveland. She will probably leave again to-morrow.

LOST HER JIBBOOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 8.—The schooner Emerald lost her jibboom by fouling with the tug in coming in here. A new one has replaced the lost one, and she sails for Lake Superior to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE JOTTINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—The steam-barge Minnesota, with consort Iron State, returned from Escanaba to-day on her first round trip. Capt. Spencer reports Green Bay still full of slush ice, and not yet navigable for sailing vessels. The Minnesota came out of the passage between St. Martin and Summer Islands. The propeller Oconto left for Green Bay to-day, and the propellers Lycoming and Conemaugh for below.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay, railway ties.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Bailey's Harbor, railway ties.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Ludington, lumber.
Schr White Oak, White Lake, railway ties.
Schr H. D. Moore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Gladiator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, wood.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Whitefish Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. M. Hill, White Lake, railway ties.
Schr Beloit, Ahnapee, railway ties.
Schr Rainbow, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Annie Smith, Sandusky, coal.
Prop Albert Miller, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Louis Gilbert, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Reuben Dowd, Sandusky, coal.
Schr Columbian, Sandusky, coal.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Clara, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr I. B. Newland, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. J. Reeder, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop New York, New York, 50,000 bu oats, 1,100 sacks oil cake.
Prop M. Groh, Montague, light.
Prop Granite State, Sheboygan, light.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 33,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Port Huron, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Hunter, White Lake, light.
Schr Maine, Montague, light.
Schr Ethan Allen, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 52,500 bu wheat.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Arrived—Propellers James Davidson and R. L. Worthington; schooner Ogarita, grain, Detroit; schooners Belle Mitchell and Gallatin, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers T. W. Palmer, coal; China; schooner Ogarita, coal, Duluth; propellers Araxas, Noyes, Chicago, Plymouth, Bay City, Toledo, Colorado, James Davidson, Buffalo, Avon, Scotia, B. F. Bruce, coal, Chicago.

The receipts of grain at this port since the opening of navigation (May 1) are 119,830 bushels, of which 46,320 bushels are wheat and 73,500 bushels corn. Up to this date last season grain receipts were 11,968,310 bushels, and those of flour 46,273. The first grain cargo here in 1880 arrived on March 19, or forty-three days earlier than this year.

The Wabash Line propeller Russell Sage, building at the yard of the Union Dry-Dock Company, will be ready to launch the latter part of next week. As soon as she is out of the way the Company will commence active preparations for building iron vessels. The first craft will be a mammoth iron propeller for the Union Steamboat Company. It will be 284 feet over all and 39 feet beam, with a capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of freight.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—Passed up—Propellers Lehigh and Roanoke; steam-barges Swain and consort Sparta, and Vienna and consort; schooners Maxwell, Niagara, Southwest, John B. Merrill, F. L. Danforth, C. C. Barnes, Venus, Helvetia, Cossack, H. M. Scove, Monitor, and Hoboken; tug Sumner with barges, and the schooner Nevada and tug Laketon with barges.

Cleared—Steam-barge Mayflower and barges.

Arrived—Tug Coleman with schooner Nellie Reddington, schooners William Home and E. P. Dorr.

Wind southeast.

Passed down—Propellers Commodore and Vanderbilt; steam-barges Tempest and barges, Germania and barges, Middlesex and barge, Mary Mills, Henry Howard and barges, Prindiville and barges, Huron City, Mary Pringle and barges, Osceola, W. H. Barnum, and Sanilac; schooner Wend the Wave; tug Mollie Spencer and barges.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 7.—Cleared to-day—Schooners T. J. King, James Harrison, George Sherman, Ahira Cobb, Sumatra, Geneva, Zach Chandler, L. C. Butts, L. K. Clint, R. P. Rhodes, Clayton Belle, S. P. Ely, and M. R. Warner, and propellers Sparta, Nabant, W. W. Rust, G. T. Fay, and Fred Kelly.

Arrivals—Propellers Jarecki, Argonaut, and Inter-Ocean.

No departures.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 7.—The propeller Manistee arrived yesterday afternoon, via Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal, from Copper Harbor, where she had wintered. She encountered but little ice. She leaves to-morrow morning for Duluth.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Cleared—The propellers Roanoke, Chicago, Buffalo, Coon, merchandise; schooner Charles Wall, Chicago, light; schooner George D. Russell, Milwaukee, coal; propellers Vienna, Marquette, light.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 8.—In harbor to-night—Schooner L. L. Lamb and propeller City of Concord.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 8.—Passed up—Propellers Roanoke, Havana, Chicago, Russia, Northerner, Mackinaw with schooner D. P. Dobbins, Mayflower and barges, Henry Chisholm with Negaunee, Glasgow and barges; schooners A. J. Morey, R. Hanna, M. J. Cummings, G. King, John O'Neil, Scotia, John Martin, M. J. Wilcox, H. A. Kent, Lyman Casey, R. Moarwood, C. H. Burton, Niagara, Southwest, E. Jones, J. M. Carter, John Schuttee, Ishpeming, O. M. Bond, J. S. Richards.

Arrived—J. Magee, St. Lawrence, F. L. Danforth.

Down—Propellers Vanderbilt, Osceola, Commodore, W. H. Barnum, Sanilac, Minneapolis, Waverly, Cuba, R. Prindiville and barges, Bella Cross and barges; steamer Pearl, tug A. J. Smith and barges; schooner Adventure.

Wind south, brisk, weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, May 8.—The schooner Oliver Mowat, from Chicago with corn, arrived this morning at the elevator, to unload.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.

The Chief Characteristics of

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

are its agreeable qualities, mild properties, absolute freedom from irritating cathartic action, subtile efficiency, and the peculiar merit it has of exerting and permanently re-establishing constitutional regularity.

It is exempt from all the usual objections to drastic medicines in the form of pills, liquids, and powders, which are sold under different names, and used for securing purgative effects. **Unlike** these harsh, unwholesome, and disagreeable preparations, which not only jeopardize the health of those using them, but which gradually become wholly inert, unless taken in greatly augmented doses,

Tropic-Fruit Laxative,

by the rare and invaluable properties with which it is endowed, gives impetus to peristaltic action of the intestines, imparts normal vigor to the bodily functions, and may be given in progressively diminished doses.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the result of careful and prolonged scientific and chemical research, and it is entirely distinct from the class of remedies known as "patent medicines." Its use is alike safe, efficient, and wholesome for both sexes, the young and old, (in all countries and climates), and under all circumstances.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price, 25 cents.
Large boxes, 60 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

River and Harbor Improvements.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 99¾ (old number) West Third-st.,
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 p. m., June 1, 1881, at which place and time they will be opened, for:

1.—Dredging in the inside Harbor of Duluth, Minn.

2.—Constructing Breakwater in the Harbor of Grand Marais, Cook County, Minn., on the north shore of Lake Superior, about 106 miles N. E. of Duluth, Minn.

3.—Constructing Dams and Shore Protection of Brush and Stone, and some earth excavation, for the improvement of the Chippewa River, Wis.

No contracts will be entered into until after the appropriations made by the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1881, have been made available.

Blanks upon which proposals must be made, containing instructions to bidders, as well as other information, will be obtained upon application to

CHAS. J. ALLEN, Capt. of Eng'rs, U. S. A.

Proposals for Stationery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 9, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Monday, May 9, 1881, for furnishing stationery for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

Blank forms of proposals showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indorsed, "Proposals for Stationery."

S. J. KIRKWOOD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

GRAND CLOSING ENTERTAINMENT IN THE Young Men's Christian Association Course, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

The following well-known Talent will appear:
MISS GERTRUDE E. MOORE, the Boston Elocutionist.
MISS EDITH ELLIOTT, Chicago's Favorite Young Reader.
MISS KITTIE WALLACE, the Charming Soprano.
The Celebrated ST. CECELIA LADY QUARTETTE.
The Popular CHICAGO QUARTETTE.
MR. FRANK PIERCE, Pianist.

Admission 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Office of Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison.
Reserved Seats 35 cents.
For sale at F. H. Revell's Bookstore, 150 Madison.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY........Manager and Proprietor

THIS MONDAY NIGHT (TO-NIGHT), For 7 Nights and 2 Matinees only.

LEAVITT'S RENTZ-SANTLEY 40 - NOVELTY COMPANY - 40 FORTY VARIED ARTISTS AND BILLY TAILOR.

The latter the Burlesque par excellence. *Billy Tailor, Billy Tailor, Billy Tailor, The lass who stuck to the Sailor.* FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS. Largest, Greatest, and Most Varied Attraction. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every evening this week, NAT GOODWIN in five characters supported by 20 Artists 20.

Goodwin's Froliques!

Newly reorganized and largely augmented, producing the new Medley Divertisement entitled

LOVE AT SCHOOL!

With its laughter and unflagging fun. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Monday, May 16—Steele Mackaye's Great Comedy Company in WON AT LAST.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK.

The Stuart & Gray Opera Company

In the Nautical, Musical, Burletta, BILLEE TAYLOR! The Only Copyrighted Edition.

Beautiful new scenery and costumes. 50 Grand Chorus of 50. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Next Week—The Madison Square Theatre Company in HAZEL KIRKE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, and all the week, the world-famed

LINGARDS,

WILLIAM, HORACE, and ALICE,

Supported by their own Company, in the new comedy,

STOLEN KISSES.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

EVERY EVENING at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

MR. and MRS. GUS BRUNO and their Specialty Combination in the Comedy

THE VOYAGERS!

MONDAY, May 16, FANNIE LOUISE BUCKINGHAM'S Mazeppa Combination.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, FOR MEN ONLY.

Cures nervous debility, premature decay, etc. In use 15 years with unprecedented success as a SPECIFIC. It is not a CURE-ALL, but a specific for derangements of the genitive organs. Sealed circulars. CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE WILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

List principal Nos.	Cures.	Price.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent Coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Med. Co., 109 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease and its Cure (144 pp.), also Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

COCOA.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of oil has been removed. It is a delicious drink, nourishing and strengthening; easily digested; admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., *Dorchester, Mass.*

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

$100 Reward indicates confidence in PARKER'S RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS. Patented July 2, 1878. Adjustment and treatment by the patentee. Over 20 years' experience in curing Rupture. Manufacturer of the Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the U. S. Government as the best. Also Elastic Stockings; looms located in Chicago.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $37, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

LESSING........May 12 | FRISIA........May [illegible]
SUEVIA........May 14 | WIELAND........May [illegible]

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $30. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency established 1865. Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before placing.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

JOHN G. DAGGETT, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

F. H. PIKE, of Oshkosh, Wis., is at the Tremont.

WILLIAM CLOUSTON, of New York, is at the Tremont.

E. G. MERRITT, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Tremont.

L. M. REED, of Bellows Falls, Vt., is at the Palmer.

THOMAS LOWRIE, of Indianapolis, is at the Palmer.

DR. E. H. BARTLETT, of Oakland, Md., is at the Palmer.

D. H. BALL, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Sherman.

E. RAY, Rochester, Minn., is registered at the Sherman.

GEORGE T. CRAM and family, of St. Louis, are at the Pacific.

A. L. STOKES and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

D. M. OSBORNE and family, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Pacific.

OFFICER JOHN MILLURE shot a mad-dog about noon yesterday in front of No. 48 Aberdeen street. So far as is known no one was bitten by the animal.

JOHN W. ATKINSON, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Woodruff, London; Walter Greenwood, Leeds; E. B. Ward and wife, Liverpool; and H. E. Tagel and Wife, of Sunderland, England, are at the Palmer.

THE REV. GEORGE E. DYE spoke at the Bridewell yesterday. The usual number of persons were in attendance, and seemed to take great interest in the address. Mrs. Elliott presided at the organ.

DR. E. A. BALLARD, of 3631 Cottage Grove avenue, leaves Tuesday with Mrs. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wixon, of 3625 Cottage Grove avenue, for Colorado Springs and the Far West, to be gone all summer. The Doctor is in poor health.

THE many friends of Mr. M. L. Sykes, Vice-President of the Northwestern Railroad, will be pained to hear of the death of his wife. The sad event occurred yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in New York City. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

J. H. HOWARD and George Pridham, of England; Charles B. Fanfare and George Anderson, of Sydney, N. S. W.; Andrew McLauren, of New Zealand; H. Chisholm, of Australia; and Alexander D. Lowson, of Arbroath, Scotland, are at the Pacific.

L. W. WALKER, Champaign, Ill.; the Hon. James H. Brownlee, Carbondale; George H. Lester and wife, New York; I. Hill Bradbury and wife, New York; C. A. Bleim, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore; P. S. Jennings, Cleveland, O.; and Dr. R. Wahl, Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Leland.

N. K. FARNHAM, a boot and shoe dealer residing and doing business at No. 271 Milwaukee avenue, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine taken to produce sleep. Mr. Farnham was an American, 53 years of age, and unmarried. His body was taken in charge by the Coroner.

W. R. ELDRIDGE, late of Vandalia, Ill., and recently employed by the Illinois Central Railroad to take the place of a striking switchman in this city, had his right leg broken below the knee yesterday by a falling box-car door. The accident happened near the North pier, whence Mr. Eldridge was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

MICHAEL O'MALLEY was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officers Smith and Sanders, of the Chicago Avenue Station, who thought be and his companions were about to hold up and rob Magnus Oleson, a saloonkeeper, on his way home to No. 149 Milwaukee avenue. The prisoner had represented himself as a member of the city police force, and was offering to convey Oleson home when he was arrested.

REBECCA MURPHY, 9 years of age, while playing at 5:30 yesterday afternoon with some children of her own age about the turntable on the Rock Island Railroad near Taylor street, accidentally fell beneath the wheels, and had her feet so badly crushed that Dr. Guerin thinks amputation will prove necessary. She was taken to the home of her parents, No. 493 Fifth avenue. The turntable had been left unlocked, despite the Company's rules, by some careless employé.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment will be given this evening in Farwell Hall as the closing entertainment of the season in the Y. M. C. A. course. The popular Chicago Quartet, composed of Messrs. Harry Thomas, James F. Bird, C. A. Dew, and C. C. Lefler, and also the St. Cecilia Lady Quartet, composed of Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Gorton, Miss Rommeiss, and Mrs. Kempton, will sing. The talented young readers, Miss Gertrude E. Moore and Miss Edith Elliott, will give select readings. The well-known soprano, Miss Kitty Wallace, will be present to favor the audience with solos.

EARNEST BAUER, a German carpenter 51 years of age, boarding at No. 844 Milwaukee avenue, attempted to commit suicide at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by stabbing himself below the heart and severing the veins and arteries of the left wrist. He was taken to the County Hospital by Officer Bollinger of the West Chicago Avenue Station. About six months ago Bauer had an altercation with his wife, and she drove him from home. Since then he has led a dissipated life, leading to despondency. Last night Bauer was resting easily, and the hospital surgeons thought there was a chance for his recovery. Both wounds are very severe, and it will be a long time before he is able to be about.

THE Gospel services in Lower Farwell Hall last evening were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Dean, an evangelist of this city, who took for his subject "The Power of Jesus' Name," laying the foundation of his theme in the familiar narrative of the healing of the lame man by Peter and John at the gate of the temple, called Beautiful. The impressive truths of the evening's lesson were aptly delineated and enforced with a number of vivid illustrations drawn from narratives of personal experience and observation, and a marked interest was manifested by the assembled audience. Mr. Dean will conduct the Sunday evening services at this place for a number of weeks to come.

THE Irish-American Club held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House. There were about forty present, W. J. Hynes presiding. Messrs. J. H. B. Darley, P. J. Towle, John M. Dunphy, E. F. Kelly, J. M. Carroll, Patrick Sullivan, P. B. O'Hare, James Dunne, and Thomas Shaughnessy were elected members and eight new names proposed. The Club is now firmly established, with sixty-four paid-up members. Rooms have been secured on the second floor of the Republic Life Building, fronting on Arcade court, and they are to be elegantly fitted up. After revising the list of membership, the meeting adjourned to visit the new quarters.

THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.

This church has attracted a great measure of public attention in the past for a variety of reasons, and the public interest in its prosperity has by no means died away. Yesterday morning its congregation, following the lead and suggestions of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. George, provided by a public subscription for its entire indebtedness. The amount needed was $15,000, all of which was pledged. The names of the donors were not made public, but we learn that there were sixteen subscriptions of $500 each, fifteen of $200 each, thirty of $100, the same number of $50, and smaller ones to the above named amount. The leading members of the church are greatly elated over their success, and very hopeful for the future. All their current expenses are met, the membership of the Society is steadily increasing, and the members are united and growing in earnest in the prosecution of its work. There are many of our citizens in this city and beyond its borders who will extend their hearty congratulations to the Centenary Church and its pastor on this memorable day's work.

DROPPED DEAD.

Joseph Van Brundt, a colored man 60 years of age, dropped dead at the Armory Police Station last night at about 7:30 o'clock. He had been brought to the station by Isaac Abrahams, alias "Blind Ike," an Ethiopian eccentricity well known in South Side police circles. When once fairly in the room, and before his capturer had taken his hands off him, Van Brundt dropped flat upon the floor and expired without a groan. Dr. J. T. Levi, who was called, found that death had been caused by the combined effects of a rupture and too much "nigger gin." Joseph was once a resident of Toledo, and is said to have been the possessor of $10,000, which he lost. He then took to drink and moved to Chicago, where he has picked up a cheap living by doing small services at the saloons on "the Levee." The man who is responsible for his presence at the station is a half-witted coon called, from physical peculiarities, "Blind Ike," or "One-eyed Ike." He often imagines that he is a member of the police force, and sometimes undertakes to make arrests. He loses no opportunity of showing his desire to serve the city, and frequently takes upon himself the work of arresting persons and taking them to the station. Not long ago he brought in a man who was far gone with small-pox. Last night his capture dropped dead. So now, therefore, he has become regarded as a "hoo-doo," and will accordingly be dealt with as a nuisance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

E. M. Everett, a livery-stablekeeper, whose residence was at No. 24 Fortieth street, while riding horseback yesterday afternoon met with an accident which resulted in death shortly before midnight. When near the corner of Rush and Indiana streets his horse, which was somewhat fractious, became, in an inexplicable way, entangled with a horse and buggy which was moving in the direction in which Mr. Everett was going. The horse plunged and fell, rolling completely over and crushing his rider to unconsciousness. He was picked up and carried into the house No. 42 Rush street, the residence of Mr. J. H. Rood, where he was well cared for, and Dr. Isham summoned. The injuries which Mr. Everett received were mostly of an internal nature, and therefore could not be readily alleviated by the physician. The persons in the buggy with which Mr. Everett's horse collided drove rapidly away, and no one seems to know who and what they were. Mr. Everett came to this city from the East in 1874 or the following year for the purpose of taking the management of the National Tube Works. Not long ago he left this place and bought out a livery stable on Michigan avenue, opposit the Exposition Building.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

PREPARING FOR THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Catholic Library Association met yesterday to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates to the Young Men's Catholic Union, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Richmond, of Virginia, President, which is to meet here on May 11. Judge Moran presided.

Committees were appointed to attend the several depots Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, to meet the visiting delegates, as follows: Michigan Southern, Messrs. Armstrong, Leddy, M. W. Murphy, Cronin, Hillery; Michigan Central, Messrs. McGuire, J. F. Snow, Page, Keene, Nerny; Northwestern, Messrs. Shanley, Burk, J. J. Comments, M. Ryan, Sullivan; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Messrs. J. Anderson, Rohn, Crowley, Colby, Byrne, Heggie, Spooner, J. Sullivan, Dunn, W. Ryan; Baltimore & Ohio, E. D. Winslow, Barnett, J. Wilson.

The representatives of the church societies reported they would send the following number of delegates to receive the visitors in the rooms of the Association and escort them to this church. St. Jariath's, 10; Holy Family, 12; Young Men of North Side, 3; Annunciation Parish, 6; St. James, 3; St. Stanislaus, 3; Immaculate Conception, 3; Holy Family of Jesuit Church, 10; St. Patrick's Temperance Society, 5; St. Bridget's Temperance, 3; Sacred Heart Sodality, 5; St. Stephen's Family, 20; Branch No. 1 of Emeralds, 4; Branch No. 4 of Emeralds, 10; St. Mary's, 5; St. Patrick's Society, 10.

The escort was instructed to meet in the Catholic Library-rooms, Honoré Block, at 9 a. m., Wednesday morning. The Convention is to be held at 10:30 in the Church of the Holy Name.

Maj. Carroll was appointed Chief Marshal and Messrs. J. H. Burke, J. Armstrong, and J. J. McGiveren, Assistants.

B'NAI SHOLOM.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SYNAGOG.

The annual meeting of the B'nai Sholom Congregation was held yesterday afternoon in the Temple, on Michigan avenue, near Fourteenth street. About thirty members were present, and President Glogoski occupied the chair. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Tobias Goldschmidt, was submitted and accepted. It gave an itemized account of the disposition of nearly $8,000 in cash that had passed through his hands during the year. Mr. L. Hefter, the Secretary, also submitted his annual report, which was very satisfactory, and was accepted. During the year the membership of the congregation had been increased by ten, and the debt had been reduced from $12,500 at 9 per cent interest to $9,000 at 7 per cent. The receipts had been $7,975, and the expenditures $7,640, leaving a balance of $335 in the hands of the Treasurer. The Secretary also referred touchingly to the deaths that had occurred in the congregation during the year. The Sunday-school was spoken of as being in a very flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Isaac Glogoski; Vice-President, S. Harris; Treasurer, Tobias Goldschmidt; Secretary, Emil Fernbach; Directors, Isaac Peiser, Eli Frank, Louis Lavine, and L. Hefter, for two years; E. N. Marks and E. Elkan, for one year; Jonas Moore and D. Witkowsky holding over. Mr. N. Hefter was reëlected Recording Secretary with a salary of $150 per annum, and J. Blumenthal was reëlected Janitor with a salary of $300 per annum. The selection of a Burial-Ground Keeper was referred to the Board of Directors. After the transaction of some private business the meeting adjourned.

MATRIMONIAL.

HIRSCH—BENJAMIN.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Hirsch, of this city, and Mr. Henry M. Benjamin, of Milwaukee, was celebrated at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Henry Waixel, Esq., No. 616 West Van Buren street, the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, of Zion Temple, officiating. There was a large company of friends present, and after the ceremony they were invited to partake of a fine wedding-supper. Congratulatory telegrams were read, toasts were responded to, speeches were made and a general good time was indulged in. Many handsome presents were received by the bride and groom. The evening was pleasantly passed in dancing to the music of Dorney's orchestra, and the bride and groom left on the 9:40 train for an Eastern tour. On their return they will reside in Milwaukee, where Mr. Benjamin is engaged in business. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Waixel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Waixel, the Rev. and Mrs. Felsenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Hoenigsberger, Mr. and Mrs. William Herbst, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirsch, the Rev. Dr. Moses of Milwaukee, Mr. Fred Hirsch, Mr. Sol Billig, Miss Tillie Joseph, Miss Hattie Rosenthal, Mr. Sam Rosenthal, Miss Fannie Billig, Mr. Joseph Waixel, and Mr. S. M. Waixel.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

PREPARING FOR DECORATION-DAY.

The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at Maj. Nevans' band-room, 106 Randolph street, President J. F. S. Smith in the chair. The Club decided to go in a body to Graceland, Rosehill, and Calvary Cemeteries on the 30th of May to decorate the graves of deceased comrades. A special meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon to perfect the arrangements. A committee was appointed to secure the services of Drum-Major Nevans and Fife-Major Moore for the occasion. A communication was read from the Englewood Union Veteran Club inviting the Club to be present at memorial service to be held at Tillotson Hall, Englewood, on the evening of the 30th of May.

The regimental monthly reports, the property of Col. A. W. Raffen, were given into the hands of the Historical Committee to assist in writing up a history of the regiment. A committee of one from each company was appointed to write up the history of the organization of their respective companies.

A resolution setting forth that, according to the Adjutant-General's report, the regimental flags of the Nineteenth Illinois, now in Memorial Hall, Springfield, Ill., have inscribed upon them only the Battle of Stone River, the Corresponding Secretary is hereby instructed to correspond with Adjutant-General Hilliard and ascertain how the names of numerous other battle-fields may be added to the colors.

The following resolution was also adopted:

WHEREAS, Four companies, namely: A, B, D, and E, which afterwards were incorporated in the Nineteenth Illinois, served two months in the State service as a regiment at large, and were the first troops to volunteer their service, and were the first in the field at Cairo; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary is hereby instructed to communicate with the Adjutant-General of the State and ascertain if it is possible for surviving members to receive a discharge from that service or some paper showing a recognition of that service.

Adjourned for one week.

SUBURBAN.

KENSINGTON.

An unknown man with fair complexion, light mustache, buckled shoes, blue shirt, and red drawers, and about 25 years of age, was found drowned in Lake Calumet yesterday morning. The man is supposed to be a rolling-mill hand.

A man named Thomas Benson, working at the ice-house in Kensington, was struck by a Michigan Central train yesterday morning and killed at Kensington.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A large number of people visited South Chicago yesterday for the first time in the season. A majority came down to look for homes near the new mills.

HYDE PARK.

Confirmation service was held in the St. Paul Episcopal Church last evening. Bishop McLaren performed the service and preached a short sermon.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.

Officers Quinlan and Maher, of the Twenty-second Street Station, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock were notified that some one had been heard under the house No. 1349 Clark street during the night, and that from the goings-on witnessed, and the conversation overheard, the inmates of the house were of the opinion that a band of thieves had sought shelter there. Upon going to the premises they found two well-known scapegraces named Patrick Hurley and John Dunning hidden away underneath the house. They arrested them, and turned them over to Officers Bannon and Murphy, who happened along at the time. Upon searching the basement a considerable quantity of goods, which looked as if they had been stolen from railroad cars or city delivery wagons, was found stowed away in nooks and crannies beneath the building. The police said the stuff was stolen by old and experienced thieves, and that the two youngsters captured were simply engaged in watching it. Among the articles recovered are a cashmere dress, black silk dress and waist trimmed with velvet, two seal caps, large blue satin pincushion with letter "R" embroidered upon it, several pocketbooks, one marked C. W. Smith, a model of a car-truck, the metal of which is silver-plated, a bottle-green piano-cover handsomely embroidered, a lot of fine lace curtains and window draperies, a plaid blue, black, and green silk dress, a brown silk dress and overskirt, a drab table-cover, heavy fringe and embroidered, a lot of baby clothing, a silver table-spoon marked "Mary," and a miscellaneous lot of table and bed linens, silver and plated tableware, shoes, gloves, and other articles of wearing apparel, trimmings, candles, etc.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

CANADA.

Changing the Inscription on the Monument of Hackett, the Murdered Orangeman.

Statistics of the Business of the Canals for the Year 1880.

An Ex-Officer of the Confederate Army Arrested at Toronto for Larceny.

Assertion of a Detective that J. B. Sage, Supposed to Be Dead, Is in Michigan.

Smuggling Coal-Oil—Sitting-Bull Snubbed—A Church Question—Other Items of News.

HACKETT'S MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 8.—A short time ago objection was taken to the wording of the inscription on the Hackett monument by the Mount Royal Cemetery Company. The inscription read as follows: "In memory of Thomas Lett Hackett, L. O. A., who was barbarously murdered by an Irish Roman Catholic mob on Victoria Square July 12, 1877, while returning from Divine service. This monument is erected by the Orangemen and Protestants of the Dominion as a tribute of respect and a mark of their detestation of his murderers." The objection was based on the fact that there were persons other than Irish Roman Catholics engaged in the disturbances in which Hackett lost his life. The words "Irish Roman Catholics" have been privately removed from the Hackett monument in Mount Royal Cemetery at the instance of the Cemetery Trustees. The fact is not generally known, and there is at present no excitement. The officers of the Company hold that they had no option in the matter, the by-laws imposing it upon them as a duty. They state they have been acting under legal advice throughout, and if litigation ensues that they are prepared to meet it. Mr. Joseph Dourtee, Q. C., counsel for the Orangemen, and who won a reputation in the Guibord case, pronounced against the pretensions of the Orangemen that they could put what inscription they chose on the Hackett monument.

J. A. GAUTHREAUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—J. A. Gauthreaux, accused of larceny from the auction-mart of J. Coolican and from the store of George Wolz, was brought before the Police Magistrate. He was arrested two weeks ago, but has been too ill to appear sooner. Gauthreaux, it is said, belongs to New Orleans, where he formerly held a responsible position. It is also believed that he was an officer in the Confederate army, and was shot in the abdomen during the War of the American Rebellion. The wound never healed, and traces of severe illness are still apparent in the pale countenance and trembling frame of the unfortunate man. Owing to the intense pain suffered by Gauthreaux, the injection of morphia by the hypodermic syringe was rendered necessary as the only means of allaying his sufferings. The wife of the prisoner was in court, and followed the proceedings with much attention. The evidence produced was such that there was no difficulty on the part of the prosecution to prove the case. The value of the stolen goods, as estimated by Mr. Coolican, amounts to the sum of $1,208. The Magistrate, after hearing considerable evidence, committed the prisoner for trial on both charges.

DOMINION CANALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8.—Supplement No. 1 of the Inland Revenue Report has just been issued. The revenue of the Canadian canals for the year 1880 amounted to $336,206.74, an increase of $17,517.30 over the previous year, being as follows for the various canals—viz.: Welland Canal, $147,584.43; St. Lawrence Canal, $99,562.08; Chambly Canal, $204,037.80; Rideau Canal, $5,559.73; Ottawa Canal, $58,935.49; Burlington Bay Canal, $3,813.93; St. Peter's Canal, $185.09; Newcastle District Canal, $218.19. All the canals gave an increased revenue, with the exception of the Welland and Newcastle district. The St. Lawrence Canal gave $16,713 increase, while the decrease on the Welland Canal was $16,252. The reduction of tolls in the Erie Canal is believed to be the cause of the latter. The number of vessels passing through these canals during last season was as follows: Welland Canal, 4,104; St. Lawrence Canal, 11,340; Chambly Canal, 3,296; Burlington Bay Canal, 989; Ottawa River Canals, 5,202; Rideau Canal, 2,682; St. Peter's Canal, 153; Newcastle District Canal, 8; making a total of 25,774. Of these 21,387 were Canadian vessels and 4,387 American.

A CHURCH QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—The Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston, now in session at Bowmanville, has a rather important appeal case to try, which is exciting church circles in the East. St. Paul's Church, Peterboro, having sent an invitation to the Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, to conduct some services in that town, the authorities of St. Andrew's Church, believing that the action was a questionable one, requested an examination into the conduct of St. Paul's Church by the Presbytery of Peterboro. That body took the matter up, but, before coming to any final decision, dropped it. One of the members of St. Paul's, Col. Hamilton, feeling that his actions had been called in question, and no satisfactory opportunity given to clear himself, brings the question before the Synod, with a request that it may be finally decided.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOWMANVILLE, May 8.—In the Presbyterian Synod the committee appointed to consider the Peterboro appeal case arising out of differences as to the visit of the Rev. Mr. Hammond, evangelist, to that town, reported that, as no interest of justice or religion had suffered, the matter required no further investigation, and that it be allowed to drop.

SITTING-BULL SNUBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—A correspondent writing from Wood Mountain, N.-W. T., says a slight scene occurred between Maj. Crozier and Sitting-Bull not long ago. The Major was pointing out to some of the Sioux the advantages to themselves of surrendering, and the wishes of his Government as to that matter, when Sitting-Bull interrupted him and made some remark to the effect that "The Indians that went across must be fools"; whereupon the Major turned round, and in a few very suggestive words cautioned Mr. Bull that, if he ever caught him trying to induce the Indians to remain and starve whilst they could get fed by their own Government, he would find a place for him in the Queen's boarding-house inside the fort. This had quite an effect on Bull, and he has been very amiable ever since.

SMUGGLING COAL-OIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PICTON, May 8.—The Collector of Customs here has for the past three or four weeks been quietly collecting evidence showing that coal-oil has been smuggled in and sold during the winter. It appears that the schooner Sea Bird brought here from Oswego late last fall forty-six barrels of coal-oil, consigned to different parties, which oil fell below the Canadian test. Permission to land the oil was refused, and the Captain of the schooner ordered to take it back to Oswego. Instead of taking it back, the oil was sent ashore quietly and sold, care being taken to replace the original barrels, and, on the vessel's arrival at Oswego this spring, the barrels were empty. The Inspector of Customs is vigorously pushing the investigation.

PROF. CROFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—Prof. Croft, of the Toronto University, starts to-morrow for Texas, where his family have resided for two years past. He has been a resident of Toronto for thirty-nine years. Dr. Croft received in England and Germany a thorough chemical education before coming to Canada, and during his stay here he has been intrusted with the task of testing for poison in the great majority of cases where murder by administering poison was suspected. His future home will be San Diego, Tex.

J. B. SAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRANTFORD, May 8.—Detective Smithson, of Detroit, in a letter published in an evening paper, asserts that J. B. Sage is still in Michigan, and can easily be found. J. B. Sage has been missing since December last, and what was alleged to be his body was found in the river at Caledonia early in April, and identified by his father, mother, and friends. Detective Smithson is now offered $2,000 if he will return Sage to Brantford alive and well.

TRAPPIST MONKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The Province is now asked to grant a model farm at Oka for the Trappist monks. This is the most successful phase of repatriation heard of in this Province. Not a repatriated emigrant has yet been heralded. It now looks as if the attempt to remove the Protestant Oka Indians were a trap to make room for the Trappists.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8.—It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne will, after his trip to the Northwest the latter part of the summer, return to England with the Princess, resigning his position as Governor-General of Canada.

WILL CHALLENGE.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 8.—The Bay of Quinte Yacht Club have decided on behalf of Capt. Cuthbert, of Coburg, to challenge the New York Yacht Club, present holders of the America cup, to compete there in September next.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The corporation has obtained a temporary loan of $350,000 from a local bank, at 4½ per cent. It is not long since 5 per cent was paid for similar accommodations.

M. Claude, a theatrical manager from Paris, has taken a theatre here for the purpose of giving a six months' course of performances in French. His company will be brought from Paris, and will be composed of eighteen leading artists. A large number of subscribers have been obtained, so as to place the enterprise financially on a sound basis.

The members of the Bar have sent a petition to the Legislature asking to have the salaries of the Judges increased.

A new butter and cheese exchange is to be started here.

Dr. Hammond, who lately obtained a decree of separation from his wife, has been sued by her for the support of herself and child.

It is intended to make an experimental shipment of cattle from this port to Newfoundland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The *Citizen*, Government organ, says that shantymen are leaving daily for Michigan. In another column it states that Sir Leonard Tilley, at a Montreal banquet, showed that the supposed exodus was simply absurd. Taking up their lament over the departure of young men from the town, the eligible ladies of Port Hope translate the cabalistic letters "N. P." as meaning "No Proposals."

There is a boom among inventors this year. The number of applications for patents received at the Patent Office at Ottawa during April was 195,—the largest number ever taken out in one month.

The crop of hay this year is likely to be poor all over the country. The growth has not been good, and the grass of last season was cut closer than ever known before. This is a poor look-out for those who have entered into contracts with American firms for pressed hay.

Sir William Young, who has been Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia for twenty-one years, has resigned. The present Minister of Justice of the Dominion, the Hon. James McDonald, will probably be his successor.

The assessed value of real estate in this city is $9,700,000; and this is mortgaged by debenture debt to the extent of some $2,100,000, or nearly 25 per cent of its accredited value.

It has been discovered that the bad air in the Parliament building, so much complained of during the last session, was in a measure caused by leakage from the gas-meters. The meters are being removed from the building.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 8.—A by-law has been drawn up by the City Solicitor, providing that no crippled, blind, or deformed person shall be allowed to expose his or her infirmities on the streets for the purpose of soliciting alms; and another providing that every factory shall consume its own smoke.

A large party of excursionists, comprising the Michigan editorial party, will arrive here on Dominion Day, on their way to Montreal and the White Mountains. They will be entertained by their brethren of the Toronto press.

A barber was summoned before the Police Magistrate for pursuing his trade on Sunday. His Worship dismissed the case on the ground that shaving and hair-cutting were works of necessity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, May 8.—The workmen in the boot and shoe factory demand an increase in their wages of 15 per cent. Coal-heavers are also on a strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, May 8.—The journeymen bakers have formed a society, and demanded an increase of wages and the abolition of night work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHERINES, May 8.—The *News* says that a prominent miller of Chippewa, convicted of smuggling a $300 machine across the river in a load of manure, has been let off with a fine of $2, on account of friendship for the present Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMWORTH, Ont., May 8.—Alexander Hassard, Treasurer of the Township of Sheffield, has been missing since the 27th of April. Foul play is feared, as he had a large sum of money on his person when last seen.

Mr. J. A. Boyd, of the firm of Blake, Kerr & Boyd, has been appointed Chancellor of Ontario.

The Surprise at Shiloh.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial*: "G.," voluble and critical in your issue of the 15th ult., says: "I arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1862, and then examined the field of battle and talked," etc. Having been conferring, during the last fortnight, with many Western fellow-soldiers who were at Shiloh somewhat earlier than was "G.," and wearied with travel and business, I have not before had time to suggest to him that he have the modesty to write less of subjects respecting which his knowledge is more than scanty and second-hand. I have no method of conveying to him an adequate idea of the derision with which posted *soldiers who fought at Shiloh* greeted his "stuff" in the *Commercial* of the 22d of April, to this effect: "Grant did not have cavalry enough to picket his army, even if he kept every cavalryman on picket all the time. To place the infantry pickets farther from the camps when the soldiers were so 'raw' (!) would have been folly." Grant and (in particular) Sherman *gave no heed* to the sharp cavalry fight of Friday; scorned advice and suggestions of "danger"; picketed their army in a fashion that was a *shame and a disgrace*; were *completely* surprised on Sunday morning; and deserved dishonorable dismissal for causing the death of at least 4,000 of our men, who *but for their commander's criminal neglect* need not have been killed. No; *many* regiments and brigades had a paltry half-hour or an hour in which to bolt a wretched half-breakfast, make poor, hurried, scandalously inefficient 'arrangements'; and then without suitable provision as to rations, or water, or ammunition, or support, or understanding as to location of isolated divisions, the battle of Shiloh was "on"; and, after being swept away from our camps, to points farther toward the river, where the gaps left by the negligence of commanders could be filled, and the men and regimental and brigade commanders could see and feel that there was now a semblance of a supporting *line of battle*, our army did famous, magnificent fighting. Any thanks to West Point commanders? No, not a "thank." We had right there, dozens, yes, scores and hundreds of hard-headed, experienced officers (lawyers, merchants, railway men, steamboat men, iron-masters, etc.), any one of whom, with his *every day common sense*, would have saved us from that first day's defeat and humiliation! But, sad to say, we had in command an ex-clerk in a leather store, and an ex-military teacher and street-car Superintendent. Both were guilty of *criminal neglect*, and both richly merited punishment therefor. But luck was with them, and they got preferment instead of punishment. Were they ever surprised again, after that Sunday morning? I should say not!

The men who *made the sacrifices*, who endured the actual hardships, who ate the poor food, made the marches, and *fought and bled*—getting the while $13 per month—made Grant and Sherman the idols that they are to-day. For *twenty years* those two petted men have received *each year* an average of more than $10,000, to each, in Government gold, *without* counting almost countless "gifts." It is a shabby thing in them, as a return for adulation, and money, and purple, and fine linen, to attempt to suppress the truth about "Shiloh." But they never "missed it" worse; the facts are on record, and there *they will remain forever*. HISTORICUS.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE SWITCHMEN.

The switchmen met last night at Bohemian Turner-Hall, on De Koven street. No announcement had been made the evening before, in consequence of which the attendance did not number more than 150 men. Reports were received from the various road committees, but no change in the situation was announced. A telegram was read from the switchmen of Milwaukee, announcing that they were standing firm and watching the movement in Chicago, and asking to be kept informed. It was stated that it was certain that the railroad companies were sustaining heavy losses by detention of trains, and an announcement was made that at least one of the roads (the Michigan Central) would give the advance to-day. Another meeting will be held to-night in the same hall.

The switchmen in the Michigan Central yards at Kensington are having hard luck, and, though satisfied with their wages, are continually bothered with men who persist in putting themselves in the switchmen's places and demanding higher wages. The men at Kensington are satisfied to work, but in the Switchmen's Association are a number of bullies who claim that no man has a right to work unless on the same terms as they demand for their labor. For the past week they have annoyed the men continually, and the police have been kept busy in watching them.

Yesterday morning some of the strikers tried to advise with the workers in Gohring's boarding-house in Kensington, and the upshot was a row in addition to the arguments used. The police were on the lookout, and in less than five minutes ten of the strikers were in the lock-up, much to their disgust.

In an interview with one of the switchmen yesterday, he confidently told a reporter that if the railroad companies did not come to time to-day the switchmen would, as they were sick of loafing and paying for bands of music and halls in which incipient and ignorant orators could talk to them, and use up their hard-earned cash. The railroad companies do not propose to give in, as they know what the outcome will be, and that it will cost more in the long run.

Over two-thirds of the Illinois Central men are ready to go to work but, they are afraid of the "bullies," who, they say, number about forty, and who threaten to pound the life out of any one who dares to oppose them.

IRON-WORKERS.

A mass-meeting of machinists and blacksmiths was held yesterday afternoon at 54 West Lake street under the auspices of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union. Charles Rust, the President of the Union, was in the chair.

The purpose of the meeting was to strengthen the existing Union by as large an accession as possible, with a view to make a demand for an increase of wages.

Messrs. Irwin and Hynes, of the Trades-Assembly, made short addresses, urging the assembled workmen to unite with the Union, and telling of the benefits that would result from such action. Mr. Dwyer, President of the Boilermakers' Union, gave a short sketch of the recent strike of his Union and its subsequent victory. He promised aid and comfort from the Boilermakers' Union to the Machinists' Union, should it be needed, in case of a demand for increased wages. Mr. Dwyer stated that next week he would go East for the purpose of organizing unions in different cities, with a view of having a National Boilermakers' Union, so that concerted action could be taken in all cities. He said the machinists were entitled to the same increase in wages received by the boilermakers, and he hoped they would ask for it.

About twenty-five or thirty men joined the Union, and after a rambling speech by Sloan, the Socialist, the meeting adjourned.

BRICK LABORERS.

The Chicago Brick Laborers' Association met yesterday afternoon at 691 South Halsted street. They were principally engaged in the transaction of routine business and the admission of new members, of whom there were about 100. The most of the men are at work. There are about twelve yards running on the South Side and paying the wages. Some unwillingness was manifested at first, but they were obliged to succumb to the inevitable, as the men were determined not to work for less wages than they received last fall, and the employment of green hands was too expensive an experiment to be persisted in. All the bricks are molded by machine, of which there are two or three in each yard, capable of turning out 18,500 per day, so there need be no alarm about the brick supply. The five or six yards that are not running will, in all probability, when they are ready to start, follow the example of the other twelve and employ the old men at the old wages.

THE PRINTERS.

About two weeks ago, at a meeting of the Typographical Union, committees were appointed to interview the managers of the different newspaper offices in the city on the subject of an advance in the rates of composition. The managers unhesitatingly agreed to the proposal, and after a conference agreed to advance the price two cents per 1,000. Yesterday the Typographical Union concurred in the action of the newspaper proprietors, and the advance will take effect to-day.

THE CARPENTERS.

Branch No. 4 of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent Association held an open meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in their hall, 786 West Lake street. S. Keitch was selected to preside, and D. H. Doyle was named as Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Keitch, Doyle, Francis, and several others on the state of the trade. The drift of the speeches advocated a strong and determined organization and a standard rate of compensation.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 8.—The engineers, firemen, brakemen, and all of the train employés of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad residing in this city held a meeting Saturday afternoon to see what could be done to secure an advance in wages. They are now making on an average $2.30 per day, and they wish the road to raise their wages so that they can make an average of $2.50, which, they claim, is only living wages. They did not arrive at any definit decision, but appointed a committee to see all the trainmen employed on the road, and obtain their signatures to a memorial, which will be presented to the managers of the road, asking for the raise in the wages. It will probably be signed by all, and another meeting will be held and delegates appointed to present the petition to the authorities of the road. In the event that the petition is refused, they stated that they should not force the road to raise the wages by a strike, but would give due notice that at a certain date all the trainmen would quit its service and go to work for other railroads. Already so many of their engineers and firemen have left their employ that they cannot send out an extra train for lack of competent persons. There is much feeling among the workmen in the shops at this point also, and, should this move prove successful, they will probably also unite in a petition for a raise in wages.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 7.—The trackmen, eighteen in number, at the Hannibal & St. J. depot in this city, struck to-day for an advance in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

A Survival of the Grant Administration.

NEW YORK, May 5.—*To the Editor of the Nation*: Mr. Conkling is evidently spoiling for a fight. Not content with a losing battle against the present Administration, he has gone out of his way to make a new and virulent attack on the last one, through his New York organ, the *Herald*, on an alleged complicity in the star-route frauds. While editorially speaking of the "hypocritical and sanctimonious Administration of President Hayes," the great "independent" paper neglects to remind its readers that the three men in management of the disgraceful business, Dorsey, Tyner, and Brady, are all strong Grant machine men; and that the two latter were retained in their positions under the easy-going gentleman whom President Hayes, in an ill-advised attempt to conciliate, had appointed to the Cabinet as a Democrat; moreover, that the abuses were in full swing under that Grant Administration which Mr. Conkling tried so hard to restore, and are really the last remnant of the scandals that made the régime of the Machine so unsavory. Yours truly,

EDWARD J. SHIRNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.

Von Suppe's celebrated comic opera "Fatinitza" was produced at McVicker's last evening by Collmer and Isenstein's company in a most creditable manner. It is not often that one has the opportunity to see this opera done by so thoroughly competent artists as it was last evening. The performance of this comic opera at McVicker's by this company a few weeks ago was an exceedingly good one, but last evening's improved upon it greatly. Miss Pagay again assumed the part of *Vladimir-Fatinitza*, and Miss Waasman that of *Lydia*, and both were as brilliant in singing and acting as before. The improvement this time was in the substitution of Mr. Urban, of the San Francisco Theatre, for Mr. Wasserman as *Von Golz*, the war correspondent, and Mr. Henry Schmitz, of the Thalia Theatre of New York, for Mr. Waldorf as *Gen. Kantschukoff*. Mr. Urban is one of the finest young comedians on the German stage in this country, and, besides, is the happy possessor of a sympathetic tenor of great sweetness and strength. His rendition of *Von Golz* was a charming piece of work, and he left a desire among the people to have him become a permanent member of the German company here next winter. Mr. Schmitz made a caricature of *Kantschukoff*. But the character itself is a caricature, and Mr. Schmitz's rendition of the part was, therefore, a correct one. He fully sustained his reputation as an excellent comedian. His acting made up for the shortcomings in his voice. Mr. Bockel as *Sergeant Steipann* was tolerable. Mr. Heinemann as *Izzet Pasha* was a little better than the last time, although his performance was not a faultless one. Mr. Meyer again made a hit as *Mustapha*. The orchestra was well handled by Mr. Bach, of Milwaukee.

POISONOUS MEAT.

Several Families in Minneapolis, Minn., Poisoned from Eating Pressed Corn Beef.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—The Falls City is "all tore up" about the sale of some bad beef. The history of the case in detail is as follows: About two weeks ago Mrs. Daniel Gallagher, residing at No. 1313 Fifth street, purchased of a respectable butcher pressed corned beef. Several boarders and members of her family upon partaking of the manufactured edible were immediately seized with internal pains, violent cramping sensations, retchings, vomiting, and other indications of poison. Medical aid was summoned, one of the cases coming near to death's door, and it was decided that the illness in every case was tracable to the very palatable corn-beef of which all partook quite freely. Various theories were suggested as to the cause of the sudden sickness of those who partook of the meat. One gentleman suggested that the beef had been prepared in a brass kettle. On Wednesday Mrs. Mary Despardin procured some of the meat, of which her boarders partook at tea. Soon after six members of the family were prostrated with the symptoms described. It seems that only a small portion of the meat was required to place a person in the most excruciating agony. On Thursday evening Mrs. John Schon and three children partook of the very temptingly disguised poison, and were during the evening seized with an alarming illness. Their symptoms were the same as in the two other cases mentioned. Medical assistance was procured, and all of them survived. A chemical analysis developed the absence of mineral poison. The explanation given by the proprietors of the market is very plausible. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that they knew of the case of Mrs. Gallagher's family, it does not relieve them of the charge of carelessness in the preparation of the meat, and which, happily for them was as in the other cases here, less serious than might have been expected. In each instance the meat had been prepared by the butchers themselves. Their explanation is as follows: The meat was corned by the ordinary process, then chopped up like sausage meat, boiled in a steel kettle, forced into a cloth covering, and pressed in shape as sold. The person who prepared the beef made the cases too large, in consequence of which the meat soured before the entire mess became cool. One of the proprietors also suffered from the same symptoms developed in the other cases from eating of the meat himself. During the past two or three days cases of wholesale poisoning have been reported, in both of which the obnoxious and dangerous article was procured from these same butchers.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

Saturday's Proceedings of the Legislature — The Apportionment Difficulty—Bills Passed, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 7.—The Committee on Legislative Apportionment are no nearer a solution of their difficulties than at first. The following bills passed the House: Detroit House of Correction bill; to organize the County of Montmorenci and create three townships therein; to amend the charter of Leslie; to authorize the town of Lincoln Osceola County; to issue highway bonds; to amend the Fayram Coöperative law so as to reduce the shares in such associations; to prohibit carrying inflammable oil on passenger-trains; to compel railway-frogs to be blocked with wood; to amend the log-booming laws; the bill relative to grain delivery at railway stations; to prevent the spread of yellows in peach trees, and to repeal the old law thereon. The Senate bill providing that the longer an insurance policy runs the larger its surrender value becomes also passed the House. The act does not require the surrender of the policy as the old law did. The bills for drainage in Pavilion, Kalamazoo County, to prevent the exportation of game from Michigan, to regulate and define the duties of Judge of Probate, to authorize Ontonagon County to issue bonds for bridges over the Ontonagon River, and to incorporate brine pipe-line companies were also passed. Last night the Detroit Union Depot bill was reported by the Senate Railway Committee. It is radically changed from a railway bill to a depot bill, pure and simple. It gives the Company only the power to condemn land for specific purposes, prevents the condemnation of public lands, such as parks, etc., in cities or villages, and imposes a specific tax of 3 per cent upon the gross receipts. The time for building is shortened to two years. Five per cent of the capital stock must be paid in on the organization of the Company, and 50 per cent actually subscribed. The charges to roads using the depot must not go beyond 7 per cent, and there can be no discrimination between roads. The bill as now framed gives satisfaction to the modicum of opposition it was receiving in the Legislature, and has been framed with special reference to making it a bona fide union depot measure, and thus prevent putting another exclusively railroad law upon the statute-books.

Disappearance of the Jersey Lily.

Harper's Bazar.

The furniture of Mrs. Langtry's little house, where the Prince of Wales used to invite himself to breakfast, has been sold for the benefit of crediters, and the Jersey Lily has disappeared from the London world.

Liver coughs, often taken for consumption, are cured almost instantly with Hop Bitters.

MARRIAGES.

VAN CLEVE—WILLIAMS—At the residence of E. W. Blatchford, Esq., on Tuesday evening, May 3, by the Rev. E. M. Williams, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Williams, Edward Mortimer Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mary Seymour, daughter of Judge E. S. Williams, of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

HYLAND—At 59 Lincoln-av., on the evening of May 7, Mrs. Catharine Hyland, aged 83 years.
Funeral private.

RYAN—At his late residence, 912 F-st., Edward Ryan, aged 19 years.
Funeral Tuesday, 10th inst., at 9 a. m., by carriages. Friends invited without further notice.

LEOPOLD—Sunday, May 8, Lawrence E., infant son of Henry C. and Grace H. Leopold, aged 5 months.
Funeral Tuesday morning, May 10, from residence 2941 Prairie-av. at 9 o'clock.

RILEY—At 723 West Indiana-st., Mary, beloved wife of Thomas Riley, aged 21 years 5 months.
Funeral from above number Monday, May 9, by carriages to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

HUBBARD—The funeral services of the late Gilbert Hubbard will take place on Tuesday, May 10, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place. The interment will be at Rosehill Cemetery.

DEATHS.

TOWLE—At her residence, 144 North Wood-st., Sunday morning, May 8, Jennie Lay, wife of the Rev. C. A. Towle, pastor of Bethany Church, and daughter of Nelson Lay.
Funeral services at the house at 2 o'clock Tuesday, May 10.

BEATTY—May 7, Sadie J., wife of William Beatty.
Funeral services at the house of her father, S. J. Work, at 11 o'clock a. m. May 9. Carriages to Rosehill.

CORMIER—May 7, Frank, son of Theodore Cormier, aged 1 year and 6 months.
Funeral from residence 166 North Wells-st. Monday, May 9, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWMAN—On Saturday, May 7, Francis Douglass, son of Annie and the late Herman Newman, aged 1 year 10 months and 11 days.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
This opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

Funeral Monday at 1 o'clock from 717 Milwaukee-av.
☞ Pittsburg and Texas papers please copy.

MAHER—Saturday evening, May 7, at the residence of his parents, 3456 Wabash-av., Robert J., eldest son of John and Ann Maher, after a lingering illness, in the 21st year of his age.
Funeral Tuesday, May 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. J. M. WORRALL, D. D., pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, will conduct the noon meeting to-day.

THE FIRST WORKING MEETING OF the Chicago Flower Mission will occur Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at the club-room, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By POMEROY & CO.

SHORT NOTICE!

1334,
1336,
1338
Wabash-av.

3 DAYS' SALE
OF
Elegant
Furniture
CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE
MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCES.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, May 9,
10 o'clock sharp,
AT NO. 1334
CONTINUING
TUESDAY.................No. 1336,
WEDNESDAY..........No. 1338.

An Opportunity for Purchasers
UNPRECEDENTED!

The Furniture, consisting of 40 M. T. Chamber Sets, 10 Parlor Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Fine Bruss. Carpets, 50 Hair Mattresses, large and elegant collection of Silver and Pla. Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Beds, Bedding, etc., etc., is first quality and in good repair.

We would request purchasers to be on hand promptly, so that there will be no unnecessary delay in opening sale.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

ELDREDGE &
WOODBRIDGE,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
SHIRTS
AND DEALERS IN MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
102
MADISON-ST.
NEAR DEARBORN.
New Goods Arriving Daily.

DR. SAMUEL DAVIESON,
REMOVED
To 5 HUBBARD-COURT,
Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BUSINESS CARD.

PETILLON'S
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NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NEW LOCATION,
218 Clark-st.,
LAKESIDE BUILDING. (opposite Post-Office.)

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CRUCIBLES, CHEMICALS,
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CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible] Madison-st., Chicago.

OVER-SUNDAY.

Prediction that Conkling Must Either Retreat or Take a Whipping.

The Difference Between Feather Dusters and Indian Clubs as Weapons of Warfare.

Prosecution of the War Against Star-Route Swindlers and Corruptionists.

Emigrant-Ship Horrors Claiming Public Attention in England.

Interesting Review of Current Political Matters in London.

CONKLING.

THE TABLES TURNING AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—It has been a busy day both with the Administration and with the Conkling people. A great many conferences have been held, but they have not resulted in changing the situation. Senators have visited the President individually and in groups, and all seem to have heard the same story. Gen. Garfield has spoken his last word of compromise in the Conkling-Robertson matter. It is no longer a question of adjustment. The Administration now seems to be planning how best to execute the policy which it has adopted. Senators who have talked both with the President and with members of his Cabinet say that whatever may be said as to the desires of the President to avoid a contest with Mr. Conkling, the contest is at hand, and the President, or those who are believed to have authority to speak for him, has given the Senator to understand that

THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH HIM ARE AGAINST HIM.

and that any Senator who votes against Robertson will be considered to have cast a vote hostile to the Administration. Several Senators say that they understand this to be the avowed policy of the Administration. It is understood to be the desire of the Administration to secure the services of some one to immediately represent it in the Republican caucuses, and preference will be given to a Senator who has been identified with Gen. Grant's prospects. It has been reported that Senator Sherman has been selected. This report is doubtless incorrect, as Mr. Sherman himself is somewhat antagonized in the Senate, and, on account of his action at Chicago, might not be as influential for the Administration.

GEN. LOGAN

has never yet told Mr. Conkling that he would vote against the confirmation of Robertson, although a good many efforts have been made to ascertain his position, and it is known that Gen. Logan very much desires to heartily support the President. Senator Logan's personal relations to Mr. Conkling have, of course, been very intimate, but, if the contest is to assume a shape where it will become necessary for the Senators to choose sides, it is, perhaps, natural to think that Gen. Logan would cast in his lot with the Administration. At all events, it is known that persons very near the President have been considering

THE PROPRIETY OF ASKING SENATOR LOGAN

to undertake to represent the President in this matter, and there is reason to think that suggestions of that sort have already been made. What the result of them will be it is impossible to tell. A caucus will probably be held on Monday, possibly not until Tuesday. One of the foremost leaders and founders of the Republican party, not known in public life, commenting upon the present political situation in the light of the contest between Conkling and the Administration, says: "The squall will be over in a week and the country will go picnicking.

CONKLING WILL NOT MAKE ANY WAR.

If you should ask him to-day what he intended to do, he would answer, 'What can I do?' Conkling has no record of opposition on this question. He has not opened his mouth. His flunkeys have been doing all the babbling. He is in position to say: 'Garfield has kicked up all this mud. I have had nothing to do with it.' There is no danger to the Administration or to the Republican party if the President shall stand firm. The Republican party was never so compact and strong as it is to-day. It is not a party of leaders. It is a party of principles. The old Democratic party was never so strong as when the leaders were being thrown overboard. That, likely, will prove true of the Republican party. One leader thrown overboard will strengthen the Administration and the party in the workshops and factories and the mills.

THE MISFORTUNE WITH CONKLING

is that he was not elected President. Garfield was, and I have reason to know that he intends to run the Administration, and not let the Senate run it. If he sticks to his backbone, he will be all right. The opposition to the nomination of Garfield at Chicago is now simply scolding all along the line. That is all it means. Their threats are powerless. The talk about Blaine is humbug. I have reason to know that Blaine himself has to watch round the corners a good deal. The President may not stop with New York. He has a two-bushel basket full of nominations, and he is likely to look around the country elsewhere, and see who else in the party is likely to play the fool. Garfield will probably try to have some friends in office now. He has none too many in the Cabinet. Robertson will be confirmed by an overwhelming majority. Platt will vote for him. Conkling will have a hard time to get his own vote against him, and may seek refuge in the cloak-room."

IT APPEARS CONKLING HAS LOST CONFIDENCE IN JAMES,

as he yesterday spoke of the latter as "that man James." Conkling has also complained that Dawes and other Republican Senators made haste to desert him as soon as they discovered that to stick by him was to lose Federal patronage. He made appeals to Democratic Senators yesterday for help, and, during different conversations, spoke reproachfully of Republicans who had volunteered their support, but who deserted him at the first fire.

It is rumored that the *Sunday Gazette* is to be made a daily Administration paper, with Col. Obeirne as editor-in-chief. The Administration has now no supporter in the daily journals of the National Capital.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF EXCITEMENT

in the Executive Departments, owing to the discovery of the fact that the Appointment Divisions are at work making schedules of all employés in the Government service, date of appointment, and names of indorsers. The understanding is that these lists are being prepared in accordance with instructions from the White House, and that the lists are to include the entire Government service. These lists might prove to be of service, in case the contest between the Senate and the President should assume the proportions which some now anticipate. If the Senator who votes against Robertson is hereafter to require an introduction to go to the White House, the appointees standing to their credit on this list might disappear from it.

A GREATER NUMBER OF SENATORS

have called upon the President to-day than at any time since the present complications arose. The suggestions for the withdrawal of Judge Robertson's name were not renewed, but several Senators expressed the opinion that an early adjournment without any action upon it would be advisable. Some of them inquired if the President would, in that case, call an extra session of the Senate. The President said in reply, substantially, that the Senate was its own judge of the propriety of its action, and that he should not meet the emergency until it came. He intimated that a vote for adjournment without action would be

QUITE AS GOOD A TEST

of the attitude of Senators toward the Administration as a vote for or against Judge Robertson's confirmation. It is beginning to be understood that Senator Conkling is afraid to give his assent to any action upon Judge Robertson's case, as such an event would disclose his weakness. It is now said, upon very good authority, that if Mr. Conkling and his friends do not call a caucus by Wednesday next, the Administration Senators will do so.

STAR ROUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Postmaster-General says, to-night, that there is nothing new in Washington relative to the star-route arrests in Philadelphia, and that the particulars of the case are fully explained in the court proceedings in Philadelphia. The case was an old one. The Department had been for some time endeavoring to bring the parties to book, and has found it necessary to bring suit. The suit is based on the old Straw-Bid law, which was passed after the exposure of the straw-bid ring, years ago. The evidence that has reached here does not implicate Congressman Harmer, of Philadelphia, but does directly connect a former partner of Harmer. It is, perhaps, a significant fact that Harmer was very strongly urged for the position of Postmaster-General, and by the very men who are now discovered to have been connected with the star-route contracts.

IT WAS THE SAME PRECIOUS COMPANY

that endeavored to secure the appointment of Eliot Wheeler as Second Assistant Postmaster-General. An intimate friend of Brady, who now is shown to have been one of the principal bondsmen of J. W. Dorsey, the brother of ex-Senator Dorsey. The developments in Philadelphia are known to be the beginning only of a general system of arrests, likely to be made at any time in any part of the country, as soon as evidence is obtained. If the star-route investigation is continued with energy, wonderful disclosures will yet be made. The Committee sent by Postmaster-General James to

MEMPHIS

four or five weeks ago to investigate certain alleged irregularities and extravagances in connection with postal routes centering at that point has been heard from, and the first action based upon its reports and recommendations was taken by the Postmaster-General to-day. Postal-route No. 29,053 was to-day ordered to be discontinued. Its termini are Memphis and Wittsburg, Ark. Its line extends down the Mississippi eighty miles, from Memphis to the St. Francis River, and up the St. Francis eighty-eight miles. Madison is the only intermediate point of any consequence, and both Madison and Wittsburg are served with mails by railroad much better than they could be by water. There are six other intermediate offices, but their total receipts during the last quarter of 1880 amounted to only $22.99, or at the rate of about $90 a year. The yearly price hitherto paid to serve these six offices was $12,133. The establishment of this route was advocated by considerable numbers of prominent business men of Memphis, and quite strenuously by Senators and members of Congress from the vicinity. Among the letters of recommendation is the following

THE EVIDENCE WHICH IS DAILY ACCUMULATING

against Gen. Brady and the whole ring of contractors, bidders, bondsmen, Postmasters, and intermediaries is both direct, documentary, and circumstantial. The prosecutions will be conducted in a dozen States, and in nearly, if not all, the Territories. Besides this evidence for criminal prosecution, the Postmaster-General is empowered and in position to recover a very large amount of the money got from the Treasury in the name of "expedited" and increased mail service. On one route a contractor has already been fined $31,000, which will lead also to criminal proceedings against a number of Government officers whose connection with the fraud is now clearly established.

CALKINS ON CONKLING.

GARFIELD TO REORGANIZE HIS CABINET.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 7.—"I am not at all surprised that the President has decided to squelch Senator Conkling," said Congressman W. H. Calkins, of Indiana, whom I met returning from Washington to-day. "I saw the President last Saturday and Sunday," continued Mr. Calkins, "and he had made up his mind then that Conkling was the stumbling-block preventing a successful Administration."

"Will the President carry out this fight?" I asked.

"Certainly. Hayes fought Conkling with a feather-duster, but Garfield will fight him with Indian clubs. Not only will he make a direct issue with Conkling, but I believe he will reorganize the Cabinet, too. The President is worn out, mad, and disgusted. He has stood Conkling's sneers for weeks. He was damned with Conkling's faint praise during the campaign. It is said that Conkling has frequently since the 4th of March denounced the President as a liar, and defied any one to find with a microscope a single indorsement of Garfield's moral character in any of his (Conkling's) campaign speeches; and now, at last,

THE LION IS AROUSED,

and Conkling or the President will have to go to the wall."

"What Cabinet changes will be made?"

"Mr. James, if he clings to Conkling as he always has clung, will be invited to step one side, and MacVeagh will have to go. It is well known that Postmaster-General James is serving two masters. He is in the most confidential relations with Conkling at all times. Conkling will probably be informed of the secrets of every Cabinet meeting as soon as it is over. Mr. James, I say, is the confidential friend of Conkling while he is only the political friend of the President."

"But perhaps Mr. James will quit Conkling?" I suggested.

"No, I do not think he will. Conkling has really made James. He made him first a clerk in the Custom-House, then a Weigher, and then Postmaster of New York. His appointment as Postmaster-General was not dry before James informed the world through the newspapers that he was a Conkling man. If Conkling tells Mr. James that he will take care of him as he has Arthur and Platt, and Mr. James believes him, then he (James) will leave the President and join Conkling. But I tell you Mr. James will be called upon to define his position."

THE COUNTRY IS AGAINST CONKLING.

Three-fourths of the Republican voters of the State of New York are opposed to Conkling. His adherents only adhere for the loaves and fishes which he throws them or because they fear his power. If Conkling should lose his power to do any political damage to any one in New York he could count his friends on his fingers. His so-called friends are in a constant state of terror. Postmaster James, and Platt, and Arthur lay awake nights wondering if they would be utterly destroyed if they should follow their own inclinations and abandon the Boss who has lorded it over them for so many years.

Mr. Conkling has no journalistic support in New York State. The *Times*, *Tribune*, Albany *Evening Journal*, Utica *Herald*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Buffalo *Express*, and almost all the leading newspapers side with the President. I believe the salvation of the Republican party in New York depends upon the suppression of the Senator from Utica.

ELI PERKINS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TORY LEADERSHIP.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 7.—By far the most important event in British politics is the leadership of the Tory party. The necessities of the situation in connection with the Land and Oath bills compel a settlement of this question. The chances of Lord Cairns have rapidly receded because his Low Church views, and the circumstances of his being only an Ulster lawyer render him unpopular with an influential section of the party. The more confirmed Tories also fear his spirit of compromise. The Duke of Richmond is also faulty in the eyes of the party. He was well fitted for the temporary leadership when Mr. Disraeli was at hand to give him advice. But, though possessed of good common sense, he is no statesman, and is therefore considered unequal to

THE CHIEF POSITION IN THE PARTY.

The selection is consequently reduced to Sir Stafford Northcote or Lord Salisbury. Sir Stafford Northcote is accepted loyally as the spokesman of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, but the entire party needs not only a Parliamentary chief but a leader. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, has held higher State offices, and has been more persistent in enforcing his claims. The party will hold a meeting to consider the subject on Monday. Lord Salisbury will probably be chosen. The effects of this step may be of great importance in the future of the Liberal as well as that of the Conservative party. Lord Salisbury, with his lack of tact, narrow views, obstinacy, rashness, and lack of candor, will never win popular confidence. The Conservative party may look for no more electoral successes, but will rather shrink into an unreasoning and irreconcilable section. From party considerations, the Liberals are glad of the choice.

THE IRISH LAND BILL

drags heavily. The vote on the second reading is not expected till the 16th instant. The best speech so far has been Mr. Shaw Lefevre's. The more the debate is prolonged the greater are the divisions which arise in the Irish camp. O'Connor Power has declared in an excellent speech that he will vote for the second reading. A. M. Sullivan has seceded from the support of Mr. Parnell because the latter advised the Irish members to abstain from voting. Mr. Parnell was impelled to this step by the arrest of Mr. Dillon, which worked the Parnellites into a condition of great anger. The proclamation of the City of Dublin arose from the discovery of

A SUPPOSED FENIAN CONSPIRACY

in the city, followed by an outrage. Mr. Dillon was arrested for his furious Clonmel speech. Mr. Parnell's followers professed extreme irritation at this act, and so, by a vote of 17 to 12, they decided not to vote for the second reading of the Land bill, in order to weaken the Government majority. No deep regret is expressed among many Irish members for Mr. Dillon's arrest. His counsel has been inconvenient to his party for some time. Mr. Parnell's action is condemned by the *Freeman's Journal* and reasonable people in general. The minority in the Irish party decline to be bound by the decision of the caucus. It is remarkable that of the sixty Home-Rulers who followed the leadership of Mr. Butt only seventeen are faithful to Mr. Parnell. Many protests have come from Ireland against Mr. Parnell's proposal and

A CHANGE OF FRONT IS EXPECTED.

The Whigs will not oppose the second reading of the Land bill, but will join the Conservatives in obtaining modifications.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY

has become the leader of the Conservative party. Much opposition was shown to his nomination, owing chiefly to the defection of the country gentlemen, and there is no doubt that Lord Cairns and Sir Stafford Northcote feel sore on the subject, but the decision will be loyally accepted by the Tories. The Marquis of Salisbury's friends contend that there must be a reconstruction of the party, and that, while the Marquis is no worse off in that matter than Lord Beaconsfield, the reconstruction must have taken place had the lamented leader lived. Furthermore, the moderate Home-Rulers, of whom Mr. Shaw is the head, represent the best element of the Irish people.

THE MARQUIS IS THE ONLY DASHING OFFICER

in the Tory army, and this, no doubt, had something to do with his selection. The Tories expect that the new leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury will lead to more vigorous action on the part of the Conservative party than has been attempted for some time. The agitation about the land question will also be more active in both countries. The Radical policy is making great headway, not only in Ireland, but throughout England. The Irish Home-Rule members hold a caucus to-morrow and decide upon the course they will pursue. But, apart from them, it is clear that The motion to erect a monument in memory of Lord Beaconsfield will, without doubt, be opposed by the majority of the Radical members. But still there is

GREAT OPPOSITION TO MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT,

which is not likely to have over 100 supporters. Mr. Labouchere has not yet found a supporter, but no doubt Mr. Cowen will lend him his aid, Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, and Dilke, and the *Daily News* among other papers, are much opposed to the motion, and, if the Radicals do not leave the House without voting, they will assuredly vote against it. There is also some reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone, although undoubtedly he was instructed by the Queen, and, though in his heart he believes that the noble Earl deserves a statue from his country, is afraid to open up a debate in which his Radical supporters would take a prominent part.

EMIGRANT HORRORS.

STATEMENTS FROM A RELIABLE QUARTER.

LONDON, May 7.—Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien, daughter of William Smith O'Brien, of "Young Ireland" fame, sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a letter entitled "Horrors of an Emigrant Ship," which creates a profound sensation, and will be the subject of a question in the Commons Monday by O'Donnell. Miss O'Brien visited Queenstown in order to examine the mode of life of emigrants on a steamer, which vessel, however, she does not name. The following are the main points: "It is unnecessary to say that wherever the sacred foot of wealth trod on this ship all was gold and silver, shining brass, cleanliness, comfort, and decency. We had come on board, however, to see emigrants, and we were determined to see their quarters first. When we saw the quarters of the single men, descriptions of slave-ships flashed across me. Below this place our guide showed us a deep hole, saying: 'I could not take you down there. It is much worse than you see.' But my business was with the women's quarters, and we went there. Between two decks, better lighted than the men's quarters, was a larger space open from one side of the ship to the other. From either side of the long central walk to the outer walks of the ship were slung

TWO ENORMOUS HAMMOCKS,

one suspended about three feet from the floor. What was going on in the two other hammocks above these I could not see, but I presume they were the same as those below. I suppose each of these hammocks carry about 100 persons. They were made of sail-cloth, and, being suspended all around from hooks, were perfectly flat. Narrow strips of sail-cloth divide this great bed into berths. These strips of cloth, when the mattresses were out, formed divisions about eight inches high. When the mattresses are in it must be almost on a level. Now, in these beds lie hundreds of men and women. Any man who comes with a woman, who is or calls herself his wife, sleeps, as a matter of right, in the midst of hundreds of young women, who are compelled to live in his presence day and night. If they remove their clothes, they must do so under his eyes. If they lie down to rest, it must be beside him. It is

A SHAME EVEN TO SPEAK OF THESE THINGS,

but to destroy such an evil it is necessary to look at these abodes of misery. In daylight, and when open for inspection, they are empty, swept and garnished. But think of the scene in the darkness of night, the ship pitching in midocean, when a glimmering lamp or two makes visible to you this mass of moaning humanity. Look at that young mother with two or three helpless babies in the agonies of seasickness, unable to move but over the prostrate bodies of her fellow sufferers. Look at this innocent girl-child, living among dissolute men and abandoned women, and half-stupefied with suffocation and seasickness, amid the curses and groans of hundreds. If she arises and flees to save her soul, whither shall she go? Again she must tread on the writhing bodies of men and women. But

THE PICTURE IS TOO HORRIBLE

to be looked at, the sounds too dreadful to listen to. This is no brutal or impure dream. It is the truth. It is a living horror, menacing the lives, honor, and souls of hundreds and thousands of our fellow-countrywomen, the ship on which I saw these things being supposed to carry in this manner 1,000 steerage passengers. She carried last year, on one voyage, 1,775 emigrants."

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society occurred yesterday in the Uhlich Block, Mr. Boerlyn, the Swiss Consul, occupying the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Bucher, submitted the report of the Charitable Committee, which stated that the demands on the Society had been unusually heavy, owing to the early and severe winter, which made outdoor work scarce. And aid was extended in many cases where probably under ordinary circumstances a more rigid scrutiny would have been observed. The relief was in money, temporary lodging and board, free transportation in cases where applicants had relatives, and hospital accommodations. All cases of sickness were sent to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, to which the Society gives an annual grant. Several cases were noticed in which partial cripples and whole familes utterly destitute had been sent over from Switzerland by municipalities, which took this means to get rid of these people. The Society is pleased to note that a new law on emigration has just been passed in Switzerland which prohibits such practices in future.

The financial statement of Treasurer Manz shows the total receipts were $313, and the disbursements $342. The excess of the latter made it necessary to draw on the surplus fund, which now amounts to $2,987. The sum of $271 was expended for relief.

The Society elected the following officers for the current year: President, Consul L. Boerlin; Vice-President, Jacob Mueller; Secretary, Alfred Bucher; Treasurer, Jacob Manz; Director, J. Wegmann.

Lawyers' Wills.

New York World.

Another eminent jurist's name is to be added to the long list of distinguished lawyers who, in drawing up their own wills, have illustrated the truth of the proverb that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client. Some years ago a lady of fortune who wished to give her wardrobe to her maid bequeathed to the Abagail her "personalty," a legacy of some thousands of pounds. Now the will of the late Baron Cleasby has come before the Courts. He left a very large fortune, his personal estate being invested with great care in numerous investments, but especially in shares in public undertakings, and by his will authorized the trustees under its provisions to retain "securities," a term which did not extend to the shares in question. Almost the only will of an eminent English advocate of which we have heard in modern times as being—as they say in the west of fences—"horse high, bull-strong, and pig-tight," was that of Lord St. Leonards. It was a beautiful, a model will, and he used to keep it by him to read it to his children and the stranger that was within his gates, and descant upon its charms and completeness, and when in due course he died he left no clew as to the place where it was deposited! Fortunately, his daughter and amanuensis recollected clearly its provisions, and her memory of it was admitted to probate, as one might say.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Saturday's Proceedings of the Lower House of the Legislature.

A Number of Proposed Laws Advanced a Peg on the Calendar.

A Big Sum Wanted to Repair Damage Inflicted by the Flood.

A Proposition to Buy Additional Lands for the Feeble-Minded Institution Defeated.

Tributes of Respect to the Memory of the Late Charles Hitchcock, Esq.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—When Speaker Thomas called the House to order this morning, a careful count of Legislative proboees revealed the fact that about eighty-five members had successfully resisted the ever-prevalent desire to run away, and had manfully stood fire.

The order of House bills on second reading was taken up, and a number of proposed laws advanced a peg towards their attainment of that dignity.

The first one read proposed giving the power to disconnect territory from towns and villages upon the payment of delinquent taxes on the property excluded. It went to third reading without objection or amendment.

CHANGING COUNTY-SEATS.

A bill was read a second time, amending the law governing the change of county-seats by allowing appeals upon the question to Circuit Courts. The document was very intricate, and appeared to be beyond the comprehension of the average legislator, and the author of the bill, Mr. Spann, of Johnson, was requested to show his hand. The gentleman explained the changes which the bill made in the present law. It is simply the old Beardstown fight over again. The bill was finally sent to third reading.

A bill providing for the distribution of the insane among the various insane hospitals of the State was moved along one peg.

Mr. Rockwell, of Cook, desired to have an amendment tacked to the Appropriation bill for the relief of the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago, so as to permit the paving of one-half of Adams street in front of the institution by the State at a cost of about $300. If it had been an appropriation for Kankakee or Jacksonville, amounting to $100,000, not a word would have been said against it, but, as Chicago was in the question, it was simply the old

CAMEL-STRAINING AND GNAT-SWALLOWING

business over again, and the subject was argued pro and con for an hour.

Mr. Martin, of White, wanted the sore-eyed people to rip-rap their own streets. The House had repudiated his bill to improve the Little Wabash, and he wanted all sore-eyed institutions repudiated too. [Laughter.]

Mr. Linegar made an extended argument against the bill, and the institution too, for that matter. Among other things, he said that the property was sold to the State by one of the Trustees of the institution.

Mr. Rockwell wanted the name of the Trustee, but Mr. Linegar would not give it up. At length, the amendment was adopted and the bill sent to third reading.

Mr. O. S. Cook introduced a bill requiring Town Collectors to send out written notices to taxpayers within twenty days after the receipt of their books.

BANKING ON THEIR CALAMITIES.

Mr. Veile, of St. Clair, introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 to the Counties of Madison and St. Clair for the purpose of repairing certain dams destroyed by the present flood on the Mississippi River, the moneys appropriated to be taken out of the Illinois Central Fund. Other counties will be heard from in due season, if not sooner.

Quite a number of Senate appropriation and educational bills were reported back from committees and sent to second reading.

A House bill appropriating $8,500 for the purchase of additional lands for the Feeble-Minded Institution at Lincoln was read a second time.

Mr. Linegar, and Judge Crook, of Sangamon, opposed the further progress of the bill. Judge Crook, in particular, made a savage attack upon the management of the various State institutions, some of the employes of which, he said, slept in rooms furnished at a cost of $1,000, and

FED ON PINE-APPLES, BANANAS,

and every other delicacy. It was high time these extravagances were lopped off.

Judge Underwood, of Pike, also sailed into the bill. He did not want to see the feeble-minded, idiotic children at Lincoln compelled to work in the fields under the watch of taskmasters. No land was needed for any such purpose.

Mr. O. S. Cook came to the relief of the bill. The appropriation, he said, would furnish the means for healthful and necessary recreation. The children at Lincoln could not be taught trades, but they could learn farm-work, and the appropriation was in the right direction.

Mr. Baldwin, of Bureau, defended the purposes and management of the institution at Lincoln, as well as other State charities, and argued in behalf of the bill.

Mr. Sexton, of Cook, took a whack at the bill. A 300-acre farm had been bought for the Reform School at Pontiac, he said, and, with a couple of hundred boys at the command of the authorities, nothing had been raised on the farm, and it was practically useless. It was now proposed to go into the same sort of thing at Lincoln. For that reason, and others, he was in hopes the bill would be killed now.

Mr. White, of Cook, being somewhat of a historian, as well as a

ROUGH-AND-READY POET,

reveled in ancient history for a time, and drew a pastoral picture of herds of sleek, sweet-breathed kine, with distended udders patiently waiting to be milked by feeble-minded children. The power to labor was in the boys at Lincoln, he said, and a little exercise in the open air would be highly beneficial to them. Hence he was for the bill.

Mr. Linegar moved to knock out the enacting clause of the measure, and the motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 45, nays 32.

Mr. Sexton, determined to kill the thing now and forever, jumped to his feet and moved to reconsider the vote just taken. To make the play more binding Mr. Sullivan, of Cook, moved to lay Mr. Sexton's motion on the table. Speaker Thomas put the motion through quicker than a flash, while Mr. White, of Cook, and one or two more were howling for the yeas and nays. After the Speaker had declared the motion carried he flatly told Mr. White that it was no use to complain; the bill could not pass any way.

Mr. Parish, of Cook, announced the death of

THE HON. CHARLES HITCHCOCK,

of Chicago, who was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and presented the following appropriate resolutions:

WHEREAS, This House has heard with profound regret of the decease of the Hon. Charles Hitchcock, President of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, In his decease we recognize the loss of an honorable, accomplished, and useful citizen: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, out of respect and veneration for his memory, the House do now adjourn until Monday, May 9, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

By agreement, the hour of adjournment was changed to 10 a. m. Monday.

Mr. White, of Cook, paid a handsome tribute to the memory of Mr. Hitchcock. He was a man of iron rule and will, and the Constitution of 1870 would stand through ages as one of his proudest works. It was the

BEST CONSTITUTION THE STATE EVER HAD,

and there was no man of safer judgment in legal matters generally than the man who had had so much to do with the instrument itself and the body which framed it.

Mr. Parish, of Cook, spoke from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Hitchcock, who was one of the most studious lawyers, able counsellors, and upright men of the day.

Judge Crook, of Sangamon, said Judge Hitchcock possessed intelligence of the highest order. No man was more popular than the deceased, and he desired to add his entire approval of the resolution and the remarks made by the preceding speakers relative thereto.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the House thereupon adjourned until Monday morning.

BALMY SPRING.

The Parks Crowded with Visitors Yesterday.

Yesterday was one of those days—they have been rare indeed this spring—when pedestrians preferred the shady side of the street by a large majority. The day was a warm one,—almost too warm. It seemed almost as though the sun had melted and run all over everything down here, and the air was close and sultry. Nearly every one said it was a "lovely day," but this was because there had been no others like it this year, and because the winter's severity was still fresh in the minds of all. If there should be ten days in succession like yesterday, the tenth day would likely be called blank hot by the same one who called yesterday a "lovely day." But, considering its immediate predecessor, it was very fine and was enjoyed hugely. The few brief showers only improved the situation by cooling the air occasionally, settling the dust, and lending an additional freshness to verdure where verdure was to be found. The boulevards were thronged, and so was the lake-front, and every one appeared to be in gala attire. And the street-cars, particularly the open ones—they were all crowded. Rich and poor availed themselves of this opportunity to secure a cheap and a pleasant drive. They could sit on the shady seat of an open car and revel in the artificial breeze created by its motion, and enjoy watching the throngs of pedestrians who lined the streets. To state that the parks were fairly alive with people would be superfluous, as it would be to observe that sundry glasses of the malt beverage were consumed. A TRIBUNE reporter went over to the Signal-Service office to see how warm the day really was. It may first be in order to announce that the Signal-Service office is a fifth-floor affair, and that the elevator does not run on Sundays. When the reporter reached the top of the first flight of stairs he began to predict as to what the thermometer would register, and fixed upon 90 degrees as about the proper figure. At the top of the second flight he changed his mind, putting the degree of heat at about 100 in the shade. Another flight added another 20 degrees, and when the reporter entered the Signal-Service office he asked if the thermometers had all melted. Much to his surprise, he found the instruments still intact, and discovered that 82 degrees in the shade

WAS THE HIGHEST

they had registered during the day. However, the fiend in a light, cool suit who had charge of the office was willing to admit that it had been a good deal warmer down in the street, even on the shady side. The stone pavements and buildings acted as additional heaters to the sun, so that the degree of heat enjoyed by pedestrians must have been in the neighborhood of 86 degrees. About 7 o'clock in the evening, just when the young called to secure company for church or a promenade, the thermometer showed only about 74 degrees.

Thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Lincoln Park. The first open cars were run on the North Side lines, and were crowded to their utmost capacity. Men, women, and children hung on to the closed cars or packed themselves in solid blocks inside. They came in buggies and carriages and on foot, and they took in the bear-pits, the conservatories, and the collection of curiosities generally. The grounds of the park are beginning to assume a fine appearance, the grass is showing up well, and the beds of tulips and other flowers are flourishing gayly. About a quarter past 4 o'clock a lively thunder-storm came up, and the rain poured down in first-class style for a few minutes. There was a general scattering of the visitors, but in a short time the clouds passed away and all was again lovely. Lincoln Park has been greatly improved since last season, and will, no doubt, be better patronized this year than ever before.

A GENERAL PROTEST

Against Dearborn Boulevard, High Rents, and Other Things.

A mass-meeting was held at Folz's Hall yesterday afternoon, the purpose, as announced, being to protest against Dearborn avenue being turned into a boulevard, against the boom in rents, and against giving to the horse-railway companies any further privileges than they now enjoy. There were about 100 persons present, and E. S. Lindauer was called to preside.

A. R. Parsons, of Socialistic fame, was the first speaker. He was opposed to Dearborn avenue being converted into a boulevard, for the reason that he did not live on that thoroughfare, and for the further reason that the expense of the improvement would have to be borne by the people at large, who had no interest in it, and to whom it could never be of any advantage. He was also opposed to giving the railway companies any further power than they now had, and called attention to the fact that the North Side Company had raised the price of transportation, which he interpreted as a slap at the public, and as an attempt on the part of the Company to force the people to pay their employés the advance in wages which the Company had recently been compelled to allow them. This brought the speaker to the rent question, and he went on to say that the rise in rents was attributable the recent strikes and present commotion in wage-working circles. Under the circumstances, the strikes had been necessary. The rents had been high enough before the raise, and he was in entire sympathy with the strikers, for they were simply attempting to make their employers stand the raise which they were not able to stand themselves.

Ald. Meier followed in the German language, and was bitterly opposed to the proposed boulevard. He closed by moving the appointment of a committee to wait upon Mayor Harrison to-day and urge him to veto the boulevard ordinance. The following were appointed: Ald. Meier and Messrs. Deshauer, Lindauer, Lieb, Lindan, and Naf.

Mr. Parsons then introduced the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The water system of our city is so imperfect as to increase the death rate to an alarming extent, the contamination of the filth of our sewers with the water used in our families being so great as to threaten our city with the horrors of a pestilence; therefore be it

Resolved, The citizens of the North Side urge upon the city authorities to take immediate action to relieve us of this evil.

A remonstrance against the Dearborn avenue boulevard was then circulated and signed, and the meeting adjourned without date.

Frederick Douglass on John Brown.

A gentleman, having shown Frederick Douglass an original letter from John Brown, received the following acknowledgment:

"MY DEAR SIR: You have made me very much obliged to you for the letter of John Brown. Every line and syllable written by the grand old hero has an especial interest for me. About the time this letter of his was written he was living with me in Rochester, N. Y., and hence letters for him were directed to my care. There were reasons growing out of this "Free State work" in Kansas which made it necessary at that time to avoid publicity. I never had under my roof at any time such an incarnation of justice and the true martyr spirit as when John Brown lived with me. He was a constant thorn in my side. I could not help feeling that this man's zeal in the cause of my enslaved people was holier and higher than mine. I could not speak for my race—he could fight for my race. I could live for my race—John Brown could die for my race. My zeal was bounded by time; his stretched away into the silent depths of eternity. His call to me was "Come up higher," and not being ready to rise to his hight his calls troubled me; still I was drawn to him—loved him. He was one of the few men I have met with the greatness of whose soul grew upon me the more I saw of him. Thanks to Ingalls and to Edmunds—the two noble Senators, one speaking for free and glorious Kansas and the other for Vermont (whose green mountains were in the darkest days of slavery too sacred to liberty to tolerate the footprints of a slave-hound)—for the stinging rebuke they gave to the Senator who tried to stamp upon the grave of John Brown. But I only meant to thank you, which I do most heartily, for calling my attention to this letter of the glorious old hero and martyr. Very truly yours,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

Only One Want.

Bebel, a member of the German Reichstag says that "The German people have now only one want, and that is for money enough to get to America."

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of Interest Regarding Our Citizen-Soldiery.

Prize Drills—Stuffed Company Rolls—Military Legislation.

The Second Regiment received eight new recruits last week.

Lieut. O'Brien, Company H, has tendered his resignation.

The Second Regiment commenced battalion drills on the 2d of May.

Company D of the First Cavalry is talking up a trip to New Orleans next fall.

Capt. E. B. Jones, Company E, Ninth Battalion, Onarga, has tendered his resignation.

There will be a parade of the city regiments on Decoration-Day through the business streets.

Lindley I. Harris has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company I, Third Regiment, at Galena.

Capt. William W. Peck, Company A, Third Regiment, Sycamore, has tendered his resignation.

Companies A, E, and I of the Second Regiment have already fitted up their rooms at the new armory.

Frank Johnson has been elected Senior Second and William H. Price, Jr., Junior Second Lieutenant of Battery C, Joliet.

Company B, First Regiment, has renewed the application to go East after the date of the brigade encampment has been fixed.

Capt. J. H. Donlan, Company H, Second Regiment, requests an honorable discharge from the service, his term as an enlisted man and an officer having expired.

Capt. C. W. Laing, Adjutant of the First Regiment, has been sick for two weeks, but may now be seen at headquarters once more with his pen behind his off ear.

The discharges of Hospital-Steward F. W. Hoyt and Musicians Arthur Howard and Edward A. Griffin have been applied for by headquarters of First Regiment.

An election will be held at the armory of Company A, Twelfth Battalion, May 17, to choose a First-Lieutenant, vice Eddy, resigned. Capt. B. A. Roath will preside.

The Sixth Regiment has just effected a second removal since the 1st of March; this time to Lake street, to which point Col. Thompson has migrated by easy stages.

The discharges of Corporal Joseph Barnett and Charles T. Merritt have been applied for by the commander of Company B, First Regiment, on account of term of service expired.

An election will be held at the armory of Company E, Sixth Regiment, May 12, at 8:30 p. m., to choose a First-Lieutenant, vice Somes, resigned. Capt. Robert Vierling will preside.

Capt. William Smailes, Company E, Third Regiment, Elgin, recommends that Privates William Jarchew and William C. Daugherty be dishonorably discharged for non-attendance at drills.

Sergt. Charles A. Schappel, of Company B, First Regiment, has been recommended for honorable discharge, on account of removal. Sergt. Schappel has been a faithful soldier for one term and a portion of another.

Capt. William Smailes, Company E, Third Regiment, Elgin, recommends the discharge of Privates William L. Damathy, Charles L. Lusk, and Charles F. Shaw, on account of removal from jurisdiction.

Following is the report of the percentage of attendance at drill of the companies of the First Regiment during the week ending May 2: Company D, 87; Company B, 71; Company H, 62; Company K, 59; Company F, 58; Company E, 51. Companies C, G, and I failed to report.

The city regiments, which last year were concentrated in a district bounded by two or three blocks, are now scattered again, rendering communication with all the commands much more laborious than formerly. Concentration is beneficial to all parties, as it stimulates rivalry and ambition.

An election will be held at the armory of Company F, Third Regiment, Rochelle, at 2 p. m., May 24, to choose a Lieutenant-Colonel for the regiment, vice Noble, resigned. The voters will at the same time fill any vacancy in the field officers that may arise by such election. The senior officer present will act as presiding officer.

Capt. William W. Peck, Company A, Third Regiment, Sycamore, recommends the discharge of Sergt. A. E. Carr, Corporal R. E. Carr, Privates C. Brier, G. H. Denton, Z. Dalback, O. C. Hanson, W. Howe, G. L. Sawyer, and J. D. Waterman, on account of removal from district; also the discharge of Privates M. B. Belles and J. Farris, on account of term of service having expired.

The Burgess Corps will be here in October. They will leave Albany on the 5th, will remain here three days, go from here to St. Louis, thence to Cincinnati, and from there to Cleveland and Detroit. The affair is to be a pleasure trip, in honor of the forty-eighth anniversary of the organization. They will bring a new cannon, new uniforms, nickel-plated Remington rifles, etc.

Two yearling companies showed among the best records in the First Brigade at the late inspection. These were Company G of the Third Regiment, at Woodstock, commanded by Capt. A. E. Bourne, and Company F of the Twelfth Battalion, at Sublette, commanded by Capt. Charles H. Ingals. The latter mustered seventy-five men at a postponed inspection held at half-past 9 in the morning.

Some of the local papers throughout the State, after reading the published reports of the Inspectors and noting the various comparative ratings, have been pitching into the companies of their localities who stood low in the scale of merit. A little sharp criticism now and then will doubtless do them no harm, but this should be tempered with an apparent disposition to encourage the boys when they manifest a disposition to improve, for they have a hard time at best.

Capt. J. N. Buchanan, Company A, First Regiment, won the Carson medal in the seventh monthly contest, held at the regimental rifle range last Monday night, with a score of 43 out of a possible 50. The lowest score which ever captured this medal was 42, and the highest 45, made by Sergt. Gunderson. The medal was presented to Company A by Mr. J. B. Carson with the stipulation that it should be shot for monthly until one man should win it three times in succession.

Capt. John D. Benedict, Company B, Ninth Battalion, Danville, recommends the discharge of Sergt. James Pate, Sergt. James D. English, Corporal William H. Byram, Corporal James M. Sirpless, Corporal Samuel Hannah, Privates Robert W. Burroughs, John P. Hill, William F. Hahnan, George G. Mabin, William Prince, and J. Morton Thompson, all on account of term of service having expired.

The Second has now become settled in its new armory on Randolph street, and claims to have as fine quarters as almost any command in the country can boast of. The interior is neatly arranged and decorated, and the officers and men begin to feel more at home than they have felt for a long time before. It is to be hoped that the Second and the Sixth Regiments may speedily become permanently located, obviating the expense and annoyance of repeated removals.

The result of the late annual inspection of the Second Brigade, made by Maj. Vance, of Springfield, shows the following figures: Number of companies, 48; number of men present, 1,680; total on rolls, 2,910; per cent present, 57. The First Brigade had present at muster 2,585; total on rolls, 3,819, with a percentage present of 72. The increase of percentage present was mainly due to a number of the commands being located in a city, where snow blockades did not prevent a turnout.

A SPIRITED CONTEST.

A somewhat exciting individual drilling contest took place at the armory of the First Regiment last Monday evening, between members of Company C, for a gold medal, presented by Capt. Frank B. Davis. The medal was of solid gold, with the monogram of the company engraved upon one side, and suspended from a bar in the form of a rifle. The badge will be contested for once every three months until the same man has won it twice in succession, when it becomes his personal property. The exercises in the contest consisted of ninety-eight different military movements in the school of the soldier and manual of arms, ten being the scale of perfection upon each point. Maj. Bangs, Capt. Holmes of Company F, and Capt. Smith of Company G, were the judges. There were six entries, as follows: Privates C. L. Chenowith, Ansel Bolte, E. S. Gray, F. H. Chenowith, J. J. Kneln, and Ed Gallagher. The drill occupied the entire evening, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The score was as follows, the highest possible being 980: C. L. Chenowith, 910⅔; Bolte, 902⅔; Gray, 885⅔; F. H. Chenowith, 867⅔; Kneip, 844⅔; and Gallagher, 786⅔. The medal was awarded to C. L. Chenowith. No man will be allowed to enter for the next contest who has not attended every company drill in the interval.

THE MORE THE BETTER—IF?

According to a general order issued from general headquarters years ago, no company is allowed to have less than fifty members upon its rolls. In compliance with this order, company commanders in many instances neglect to apply for the discharge of men who are of no earthly account to the command, some having left the jurisdiction, died, or failed to show up to drill for years, because they—the commanders—have the fear of disbandment constantly before their eyes. However, it is a source of gratification that the Adjutant-General and other high officers take into consideration the fact that a bona fide working company is worth two that only have a decent turnout once a year, when mustering for their share of the State appropriation. A company with forty men upon the rolls and an average attendance of thirty at drills is much better for any purpose than a company with sixty upon the rolls and an attendance of but twenty. The former will show a long list of discharges for the good of the service to the Inspector and mustering officer, while the latter will display a blank "loss page." These facts are all noted, and recommendations are made accordingly. The Inspector of the First Brigade had reason to suspect that a number of companies turned out men for the last muster who had not paraded with the company since the preceding muster; and also that in one or two instances money was paid to enlisted men to induce them to turn out on that occasion, and State money at that.

DO SOMETHING FOR THE MILITIA.

The latest voice from the tombs is that the Senate at the State Capital will sit down upon the new Militia bill with all its amendments, and leave the law as it was. The reason given for this is that such a fight was provoked by the introduction of the proposed amendment to the code altering the manner of appointing Brigadier-Generals that it was thought best to cut the gordian knot by refusing to pass any of the amendments. As this point appears to be the only one upon which there is much opposition or dispute, why not cut the objectionable feature and pass the remainder of the bill, which was drafted by the House Military Committee? The bill in the main is a good one. It contains the provision that the term of enlistment shall be changed from five to three years, which seems to be the general wish of all commanding officers in the State, as by this alteration it is thought that more desirable recruits might be induced to join the militia, thus increasing the effectiveness of the organization. It contains the provision that the rank of the Assistant Inspectors of brigades, three in number, shall be increased from that of Major to Lieutenant-Colonel, and that they shall be allowed to draw the compensation of a like grade in the regular army during a period not to exceed thirty days in each year, while making their annual tour of inspection. The first part of this provision is based upon the fact that the Inspectors of Rifle Practice of Brigades now hold the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and it is ridiculous to make this officer rank the Inspector of Troops. As regards the latter part of the proposed amendment, as the law now stands—allowing the Brigade Inspector but a dollar a day and expenses—no man who is competent to perform the duties can be induced to undertake the task for more than one year, as the work required to be done is such that the remuneration which should rightfully belong to him seems little enough for the services rendered. With this amendment passed, a competent officer would think it worth his while to attend to the duties faithfully and retain his position for a longer time, which, it cannot be denied, would be infinitly more beneficial to the troops and the service generally than to have a new Inspector every year. But the main thing is the appropriation. Here is Illinois, a great, rich State, behind all its neighbors in providing for its militia, and really in need of an efficient organization as much as any State in the Union. The appropriation is at present most niggardly, and our reputation has spread from New York to San Francisco. The officers and men throughout the three brigades have their eyes upon the Senators and Representatives from their various districts, and they are all of one mind—that no one, Republican or Democrat, who fails to do something for the militia this session shall ever hold such a position again if they can help it.

THE NEW CZAR.

A Portrait by a Russian Friend—His Program of Reforms.

The last number of the *Revue Politique et Litteraire*, says a London paper, contains a remarkable article, said to be from the pen of a Russian gentleman, highly distinguished both in literature and politics. The writer gives what seems to be a carefully-studied portrait of the new Czar of all the Russias, Alexander III. It is evidently the work of a friend, and every line is colored by Russian patriotism, but it nevertheless contains some striking observations, and perhaps corrects a few misconceptions with regard to the young Czar. The editors of the *Review* content themselves with saying that the author of the article is a person who professes profound knowledge of the new ruler. This authoritative personage says: "Alexander III. possesses many of those powerful qualities which make, if not great, at least good and true, sovereigns. Every man is born with certain aptitudes for a special profession. This Prince seems born with Royal qualifications for the possession of power. He is in the prime of life, healthy in body and mind, of princely aspect and majestic manners. His character is calm, full of reflection, energetic, and well balanced. The dominant note in this character, the quality which so to speak, envelops all the other, is honesty, a scrupulous, absolute honesty, without compromise and without mélange. Only to look at him one feels that he is loyal from head to foot, without dissimulation in thought, and of rigid sincerity. But this excessive straightforwardness is not without its shade of accompanying obstinacy, which is the natural consequence of it. His past is known. Called to the succession of the Empire by the death of his brother, never having received, up to that time, other than a purely military education, he set himself to work with remarkable persistence and will, determined to become worthy of the great throne which he was destined to ascend. It is also to be remarked that the new Czar has a certain tendency to doubt himself, his wisdom, and his esprit, a kind of royal modesty in the presence of the sovereign situation in which destiny has placed him. . . . Alone of all his race, perhaps, he is chaste; and he has always been so. He has often manifested, in his own family, his profound repugnance to irregular conduct. Those who were brought up beside him affirm that, as a child, he never told a lie, and he carried so far his scruples of frankness that, at the moment of marrying, for political reasons, the lady who had been engaged to his brother, he did not conceal from her that he loved another lady, the Princess M., who became subsequently the wife of the rich and celebrated Mr. D. This confession, for that matter, had its echo, because his bride did not conceal from him that she had passionately loved his brother. Nevertheless, they have created a model household, surprising in concord and persevering affection. Much has been said of the sympathy that he has seemed to feel for certain nations, and the antipathy against others that has been attributed to him. Stories which are pure inventions have been circulated. All that can be said of him is that he is Russian and nothing but Russian. He presents a singular example of the influence of one's surroundings, according to the theory of Darwin. But few drops of Russian blood flow in his veins, and yet he has nevertheless identified himself with the Russian people to that extent that everything about him—language, habits, appearance, physiognomy even—are marked with distinctive signs of the race. Wherever one sees him, one can tell his nationality."

With regard to the future of Alexander III., the writer speaks with the same authority which he has manifested in giving the details of the Emperor's character, and his most important observations on these points are as follows: "Those who expect from the new Czar a Parliamentary constitution will soon lose their illusions. We are fully persuaded upon that point. His almost intimate relations with the ultra-National party appear to indicate, on the contrary, a certain mistrust of the constitutional people. The Imperial power will prefer to proceed by great reforms given out through ukases in order to arrive, little by little, at ameliorating sensibly the lot of its subjects, especially that of the peasants. These reforms, for that matter, are already all indicated, and have been studied for a long time. Alexander II. even had been on the point of applying them when the Nihilist movement, taking large proportions, arrested his projects, and indefinitly adjourned his liberal intentions. These are the contemplated measures: First, considerable diminutions in the payments for the repurchase of the lands by the peasantry; second, radical changes in the system of taxation; third, abolition of capitation; fourth, facility of emigration from one province to another; fifth, great facilities for passports; sixth, foundation of rural banks. This last creation is destined to rid the country of a frightful scourge,—the small usurers, who ruin the peasant and devastate the country like an army of grasshoppers. To sum up in a few words, we shall probably see a reign which will justify to a certain extent the title of 'Emperor of the Peasantry,' which has already been given to the Czar."

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Address orders to A. MORO, General Agent.
Care Silverman's Bank, Chicago.

THE COURTS.

A PATENT CASE.

Judge Drummond was engaged Saturday morning in hearing a motion for rehearing in the patent case of Trumbull vs. The Weir Plow Company. The decree was entered some time ago, finding that the defendants had infringed complainant's patent for a straddle-row cultivator. A large number of affidavits were filed in support of the motion, but they failed to convince the Judge that any injustice had been done, and the motion was overruled.

DIVORCES.

Amy S. Belding filed a bill Saturday against her husband, Sherington P. Belding, asking for a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion.

James Connick asked for a divorce from Kate Connick on account of her drunkenness and cruelty.

Judge Barnum granted a decree of divorce to Caroline Strattmann from Joseph Strattmann on the ground of desertion, and to John Eggebrecht from Mina alias Emilie Eggebrecht for cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Jameson will to-morrow take up passed cases if any are ready for trial, and if none are ready he will assist Judge Barnum until further notice during the May term.

STATE COURTS.

D. H. Armstrong began a suit in replevin Saturday against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and Lucien Smith & Co., to recover two carloads of oats valued at $1,600.

James Woods, arrested on a charge of larceny of 253 towels from N. Ponessa, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he is not guilty of the crime, and that Justice Wallace acted unjustly in holding him to bail.

Gustave Dragorius commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago West Division Railway Company to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged assault and battery committed on him April 15 last by one of the Company's conductors. He charged that the Company negligently employed a conductor who was of a brawling and fighting disposition, and that while he, Dragorius, was a passenger on a Milwaukee avenue car, the conductor attacked him with a car-hook and broke his nose.

Frances F. Munson and Oscar Burdick commenced an action in trespass against William Henry Smith, L. H. Drury, T. D. Fox, A. B. King, J. W. Morris, Henry Allison, Frank G. Harlan, Gabrielle Davanst, M. C. Hickery, C. B. Troop, and George High, claiming $10,000 damages.

John Michaelson brought suit to recover $10,000 damages of James and Dennis Leahy, Michael Cunningham, P. J. Cunningham, Tenney, Flower & Cratty, O. L. Mann, and C. R. Matson.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

APPELLATE COURT—98, 99, 100, 101, 102. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—792 and 812 to 858. No. 808, Doud vs. Guthrie, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 750 to 800, inclusive. Trial call term Nos. 3,564, 3,586, 3,532, 3,596, 3,616. No. 3,552 on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Preliminary call 532 to 546, inclusive. Trial call 498½, 519, 531 to 546, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No preliminary call. Trial call term No. 1,029½, and calendar Nos. 540¼, 211, 554, 587, 589, 593, 594, 595, 596. No. 568½, Daley vs. Holton, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPREME COURT—JUDGE GARY—First National Bank vs. George E. Gooch and Albert H. Barber, garnishees, $810.13.

BOSS CONKLING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Mr. Conkling's position in regard to the appointment of Judge Robertson cannot fail to lower him in the estimation of every fair-minded Republican. It is a significant fact that, since the inauguration of President Garfield, the leading journals of the country have been filled with conjectures as to the probable course Mr. Conkling would adopt toward the Administration. It was generally conceded that unless "conciliatory measures" were adopted in dealing with his Lordship, his enmity would be incurred, and the usefulness of the Administration, in a measure, destroyed. The present position of affairs clearly demonstrates the wisdom of the assertion. Nothing can now be done until Mr. Conkling's grievances are disposed of.

The President has dared to appoint a man who was instrumental in defeating Conkling in the Convention at Chicago. His personal wishes have not been considered. The "courtesy of the Senate" has been violated. Roscoe's sensitive nature rebels. He will, therefore, proceed to harass the President and his Cabinet, delay the confirmation of all appointments, and breed discord among the Republicans so far as lies in his power. If it has become a necessity that the President of the United States must consult and be governed by Conkling in making his appointments, it would be well if Judge Robertson's appointment were withdrawn at once.

But, on the other hand, if the appointments shall be made by the President, as the Constitution provides, Mr. Conkling really has no further voice in the matter than any United States Senator.

His disposition to rule or ruin the Republican party renders him a more dangerous enemy to the true principles of the cause he pretends to espouse than any Bourbon Democrat now in the Senate.

W. E. H.

Desecrated and Reconsecrated.

During the first week in April a man named Scipio Verturini shot himself through the head in the Milan Cathedral. He was carried to a hospital, where he died on the following morning. It was decided that the suicide had desecrated the sacred edifice, and the Archbishop gave orders that it should be closed and that all services should cease until it had been reconsecrated. The Tabernacles with the host was carried out of the building; all the candles were extinguished, together with the perpetual light before the reserved Sacrament; all the altars were covered, and the huge building was left silent, empty, and unused for twenty-four hours. On the following day the translation of the relics, after the rite of the Roman pontifical, took place, and the Archbishop of Milan, attended by the whole Chapter and a great crowd of citizens, reconsecrated the Cathedral.

A fretful mother and cross child indicates ill health, requiring only Hop Bitters to remove.

BUSINESS.

Review of Finances in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active, Except in Pork and Meats—Provisions Weak.

Breadstuffs Irregularly Easier—A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings of the Chicago banks last week reached the highest figure yet made. They were $17,940,000 on Tuesday, and $57,127,804 for the week, against $39,557,000 for the corresponding week of last year. This great increase in the volume of banking business was due principally to Board of Trade settlements for the first of the month, and does not signify any notable increase of general trade. The money market grew easier at Chicago, as elsewhere, and money was freely offered on cash collateral at 5 per cent,—the longer the loan the better. New York exchange advanced to 50@60c per $1,000 premium. There was an evident improvement in the local demand for securities, local and railroad, and prices stiffened. The rise in prices on the New York Stock Exchange stimulated speculation here. Western capitalists are free buyers of Northwestern and other good Western stocks.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

	1880.	1881.	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.			
Fourth week in April	$168,200	$260,600	Inc. $91,400
Jan. 1 to April 30	2,410,015	3,408,149	Inc. 998,134
ST. LOUIS & IRON MOUNTAIN.			
Fourth week in April	$80,361	$122,678	Inc. $42,317
Jan. 1 to April 30	1,905,979	2,370,693	Inc. 464,714
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL.			
Fourth week in April	$62,964	$68,063	Inc. $5,099
Jan. 1 to April 30	1,077,384	1,280,489	Inc. 103,105
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN.			
Month of April	$109,918	$183,484	Inc. $73,566
INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD.			
Month of April	$31,913	$41,220	Inc. $9,307

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Governments unchanged. Railroads generally strong and higher. State securities moderately active.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	100¾	New 4s	116¼
New 5s	101¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	56¾	Virginia, deferred	116
Missouri	116	C. P. bonds	117
St. Joe	111	U. P. firsts	115
Tennessee, old	72¾	U. P. land-grant	121⅞
Tennessee, new	72⅜	U. P. Sinking Fund	131
Virginia, old	82	C., C. & I. C. seconds	105⅞
Virginia, consols	119¼	Erie seconds	103⅞

STOCKS.

Rock Island	137⅛	B., C. R. & N.	74
Panama	280	Alton & Terre Haute	63¾
Fort Wayne	134	Do preferred	133
Cleve. & Pittsburg	136⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	49⅝
Illinois Central	137½	Do preferred	91⅞
C., B. & Q.	165	Hannibal & St. Joe	67¼
Chicago & Alton	144¼	Do preferred	107¾
Do preferred	147	Iron Mountain	71¼
New York Central	145	St. L. & San Fran	46
Harlem	225	Do preferred	69¼
Lake Shore	128½	Do first preferred	104
Can. Southern	77¼	C., St. L. & N. O.	79
Michigan Central	110⅛	Kansas & Texas	49¼
Erie	49¼	Union Pacific stock	119⅝
Do preferred	90⅛	Central Pacific	87⅛
Northwestern	126⅝	Northern Pacific	42½
Do preferred	139	Do preferred	73
St. Paul	116⅞	Louisville & Nashv	103⅝
Do preferred	128¾	Nash. & Chattanooga	89¾
St. P., M. & M.	92	L., N. A. & C.	94½
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼	Houston & Texas	76½
Do preferred	99	D. & R. G.	108⅝
Del., Lack. & West	123⅝	Western Union	117⅞
Morris & Essex	124⅛	Pacific Mail	55⅝
Delaware & Hudson	111½	Adams	132
New Jersey Central	100½	Fargo	118
Reading	56⅜	American	79
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜	U. S. Express	61
Do preferred	110	Quicksilver	17
Chesepeake & Ohio	29	Do preferred	67
Do first preferred	45¼	Cariboo	2¼
Mobile & Ohio	33⅝	Central Arizona	4
Cleve. & Columbus	92½	Homestake	24½
C., C. & I. C.	27⅞	Standard	23¾
Ohio Central	33¼	Excelsior	5
Lake Erie & Western	54	Little Pittsburg	3¼
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	42	Ontario	38
Ontario & Western	35⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	1,770	8,176	4,526	6,226
Wheat, bu	23,320	41,039	389,672	61,848
Corn, bu	85,844	287,029	335,162	108,951
Oats, bu	47,942	74,633	6,902	75,368
Rye, bu	7,930	3,030	....	2,781
Barley, bu	2,405	5,000	1,817	8,589
Grass seed, lbs	82,027	150,040	96,987	25,687
Flaxseed, lbs	142,800	24,000	4,231,728	111,410
Broom-corn, lbs	....	20,000	19,988	4,944
Cured meats, lbs	74,055	428,050	539,628	3,072,505
Beef, brls	....	....	17	122
Pork, brls	320	....	109	5,887
Lard, lbs	336,050	79,200	1,143,130	1,619,055
Tallow, lbs	17,404	70,300	48,590	72,022
Butter, lbs	221,806	135,772	143,070	161,145
Live hogs, No	18,935	17,346	5,494	2,686
Cattle, No	3,717	3,623	3,128	3,220
Sheep, No	1,079	829	146	659
Hides, lbs	85,065	188,772	95,300	107,940
Highwines, brls	....	74	62	....
Wool, lbs	22,430	38,800	51,300	10
Potatoes, bu	8,176	3,256	49	15
Coal, tons	4,565	15,696	200	793
Hay, tons	80	50	90	44
Lumber, m ft	1,930	8,136	797	2,449
Shingles, m	240	1,775	270	305
Salt, brls	640	9,917	169	4,320
Poultry, lbs	300	205	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	962	1,519	481	344
Cheese, bxs	2,165	2,426	1,024	724
Green apples, brls	329	196	5	....
Beans, bu	40	....	337	722

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 55c on provisions to Liverpool and 71½c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 45⅝c to Liverpool and 52½c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 97,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 754,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York and Baltimore were 248,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York Saturday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,885 brls; wheat, 131,000 bu; corn, 59,708 bu; oats, 21,250 bu; corn meal, 275 pkgs; rye, 8,464 bu; malt, 7,200 bu; pork, 5 brls; beef, 631 brls; cut meats, 568 pkgs; lard, 2,041 tcs; whisky, 85 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 31,000 brls; wheat, 208,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

The following were the shipments of hog product from this city for the week ending May 5 and since Oct. 28 to date:

	Week.	Since Oct.	Do. 1879-'80.
Pork, brls	2,778	168,121	170,333
Lard	4,399,568	159,233,281	133,341,527
Hams	1,520,746	95,599,224	118,579,107
Sides	3,607,895	35,464,368	300,243,124
Shoulders	829,910	46,068,912	58,218,434

The following were the aggregate exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended April 30, 1881; 5,959 brls pork, 2,119 brls beef, 4,624,141 lbs lard, 6,733,814 lbs hog meat, 1,063,111 lbs cheese, and 1,939,340 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provision exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to April 23:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	Increase.
Pork, lbs	34,271,800	33,225,000	1,046,800
Bacon, lbs	441,060,058	404,538,583	36,521,475
Lard, lbs	197,096,915	192,276,110	4,820,805
Totals	672,428,773	630,040,293	42,388,480

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* of May 6 says:

> Ocean freights yesterday declined to two pence and two and one-eighth pence for grain by steam hence for Liverpool. Although this is a low rate, it is not as low as has been taken, for there are instances in which it has been taken for nothing, the vessels paying all existing charges.
>
> The weather has been exceedingly favorable for the seeding of the spring wheat in the Northwestern States, and it is probable that the most of the seeding has already been completed. The area sown will be somewhat less than for the crop of 1880. The complaints of serious damage to the Winter wheat crop have been very much diminished, and, with the reported increase of four per cent in the area of winter wheat sown, will probably about make good the damage by winter-kill of the fall-sown wheat, so far as regards that portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. The rainfall of California has been excessive. The recent reports from that State do not indicate as good an outcome of the wheat crop as in 1880.

The exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending April 30 from seven Atlantic ports were:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	108,902	715,222	725,429
Continent	27,786	777,018	197,347
South and Central America	11,201	....	17,439
West Indies	27,978	....	19,776
B. N. A. Colonies	12,776	....	2,083
Other colonies	1,519	....	15,052
Total	190,172	1,496,322	977,717

J. H. Herrick & Co., of New York, say a good part of the 4,000,000 bu of corn on canal is placed for export, but the movement will advance ocean freights.

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, say:

> Don't look for much increase in the movement from the interior during the next fortnight, as farmers will be mostly busy with corn-planting. Think after that with continued favorable weather that deliveries will be larger. The shipments from the Northwest by water won't probably, to any extent, reach the seaboard before the last few days of May. The grain on the Erie Canal won't probably be released for over a week yet, and most of it has been already placed in New York, so that it won't have as much effect there as the fresh shipments from the West.

N. B. Ream & Co., of Chicago, say:

> Cash wheat here, while not all held by one house, is largely held by a few prominent firms, who *might* decide to "pool their issues" should the outlook later on seem to justify manipulation looking toward a squeeze.

Mackay & Gray report the following as the distribution of the direct exports from this city during the week ending April 30:

To Great Britain—Alcohol, brls, 120; butter, lbs, 7,850; beef, tcs, 50; corn, bu, 124,629; cheese, lbs, 47,340; canned meats, lbs, 60,000; cured meats, bxs, 2,711; carpet sweepers, 100; flour, sks, 6,775; flour, brls, 125; lard, buckets, 1,500; lard, tcs, 2,602; oil cake, lbs, 1,077,058; oil tallow, brls, 15; oat-meal, sks, 1,100; pork, brls, 15; soap, lbs, 30,900; sundries, lbs, 23,866; tallow, pkgs, 400; wheat, bu, 185,942½.

To France—Alcohol, 300 brls; canned meats, 15,250 lbs; cured do, 975 boxes; feather dusters, 2,750; hides, 106,448 lbs; sundries, 8,690 lbs.

To Germany—Corn, 32,000 bu; cured meats, 100 boxes; raw furs, 430 lbs.

To Holland and Elsewhere—Cured meats, 250 boxes; lard, 300 tcs; wheat, 375 bu.

Total value of shipments, $510,731.60.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were weak. Lard was rather active as well, while other product was dull. There was not much change in the tone of advices from other points, but the local hog market was quoted lower, the reason being a prospect of more liberal supplies. The same thing was at work in product, with an especial premonition that short ribs are about to be produced on a more liberal scale. The market was especially weak on futures, ribs following the example of lard in extinguishing premiums paid for carrying the property. The people who look on from the outside seem to think that prices have been carried higher than they can be held, and so are selling; but, taking the long futures, which are not supposed to be controlled by the parties who hold the spot stuff, the shipments of product have been very light during the week, but this is partly owing to the railroad strike. The packing of this city since February is reported at 470,000 head, against 753,000 to same time last year, and 415,000 to do in 1879.

The packing of Cedar Rapids to date is reported at 42,641 hogs, against 76,567 to date last year.

The packing of Milwaukee since March 1 is reported at 22,935 hogs.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@15c per brl from the latest prices of Friday, and closed easy. Sales were reported of 750 brls seller May at $17.45@17.47½; 9,500 brls seller June at $17.27½@17.45; 8,000 brls seller July at $17.30@17.50; and 250 brls seller August at $17.37½. Total, 18,500 brls. The market closed at about $17.40 for round lots spot or seller the month, $17.30 seller June, and $17.30@17.35 seller July, with about the same for August.

LARD—Declined 17½@20c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Friday, with a weak feeling throughout. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs seller May at $11.12½@11.15; 21,000 tcs seller June at $11.00@11.17½; 25,000 tcs seller July at $11.05@11.22½; 7,000 tcs seller August at $11.09@11.22½; 1,500 tcs seller September at $10.97½@11.17½; and 750 tcs seller the year at $10.25@10.27½. Total, 57,250 tcs. The market closed at about $11.00@11.02½ for round lots, spot, seller the month, or seller June; $11.02½@11.05 seller July; and about $11.00 for August.

MEATS—Declined about 12½c per 100 lbs on short ribs, with a heavy feeling in middles, but no prices named. Sales were reported of 2,500 pcs green shoulders at 5¾c; 2,000,000 lbs short ribs at $8.60 seller May, $8.55@8.60 seller June, $8.52½@8.62½ for July, and $8.62½ for August; 100 boxes long and short clears on private terms; and 25 boxes Staffordshire middles at 8¾c. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.50	$5.55	$8.45	$8.75
Do, boxed	8.70	5.75	8.65	8.95
May, loose	8.50	5.55	8.45	8.75
June, loose	8.50	5.60	8.50	8.80
July, loose	8.55	5.70	8.60	8.90

Short ribs, seller July, closed at $8.52½@8.55. Long clears quoted at $8.35 loose and $8.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 8½@8¾c boxed; long cut hams, 9¾@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¼@9½c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 9½@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾@10c for short clears, 10½@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $22.00@22.50 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand for export, with a much better local trade than is usual on Saturdays. The market was firm, though wheat was easier. Sales were reported of 1,000 sacks winters and 250 sacks no grade on private terms; 1,000 brls springs, partly at $5.00. Total, equal to 1,850 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice, and rye-flour at $5.00@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and steady. Sales were reported of 6 cars bran at $9.00@10.25 free on board; 1 car feed at $13.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and lower. The market declined ⅛@1c, and closed ½c below the latest prices of Friday. The British telegrams noted a firmer tone, and our receipts were again very small, with a reduction of about 900,000 bu in our stocks during the week. But some people thought it a good time to sell, and their offerings forced down prices, all the more as a good many shorts had been filled the previous day, and the weather was warmer, which was supposed to be favorable to the next crop. New York was reported firm. The market turned on the report of active chartering of room by vessel and some by rail, while it was also reported that large shipping orders were here, which the holders were trying to fill outside the regular trading group. The later market was, however, somewhat unsettled, and the longer futures were relatively weak. The July premium was extinguished under more free offers to sell for that month. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.03¾ for car-lots, and $1.05⅜ for round lots. Spot sales were reported of 60,000 bu and 18 cars No. 2 at $1.03¾@1.05¾; 3 cars No. 3, in good houses, at 98¾@99c; 2 cars by sample at $1.00@1.00½; 1 car do at 81c. Total equal to about 70,400 bu. Also 1 car No. 2 Minnesota at $1.06½, being about 3c above straight No. 2. Seller June opened at $1.05¼, sold up to $1.05⅜, declined to $1.04⅝, reacted to $1.05¼, and closed at $1.05 bid. Seller the month was quiet at $1.03¾@1.03⅝, closing at $1.03⅝. July sold at $1.04⅞@1.05⅜, closing at $1.05. August sold at $1.00⅞@1.01⅜, and the year at 96¾@97c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was entirely nominal. No prices were named by either buyers or sellers.

CORN—Was active and irregular, cash lots advancing ¼c, while July declined ¼c, from the latest prices of Friday. The foreign telegrams noted more firmness, cargoes to arrive being 3d per quarter higher, and New York was firm, while our receipts were again small, and the outgo of the week exceeded the arrivals by about 400,000 bu. The chief feature of a day's trading was a more pronounced shipping demand, which was especially visible in the fact that high mixed commanded a premium of fully ½c above No. 2, though the latter was at a premium above May. There was also a good demand for this month, but the same or other parties were selling for July. This was probably on country account, partly because the railroad troubles hinder the forwarding movement, and partly because the weather has not yet been of the kind necessary to dry out the corn in cribs, so that it will pass No. 2. Cash No. 2 closed at 43⅝c, and high-mixed at 44c bid, with 42c for new mixed. Spot sales were reported of 45,000 bu and 3 cars high-mixed at 44¼c; 95,000 bu and 24 cars No. 2 at 43@43⅝c; 1 car new high-mixed at 43c; 1 boat-load and 12 cars new high-mixed at 42c; 1 boat-load do at 42½c; 5 cars rejected at 41¼@41½c; 25 cars by sample at 42@44c on track; 3 cars white at 46@47c do; 1 car at 37c; 1 car do at 25c; and 25 cars at 41½@43c free on board cars. Total equal to about 202,000 bu. Seller May sold early at 43½c, then at 43c, advanced to 43⅝c, and closed at 43⅝c. Seller June was easier, at 42¾@43c, closing with 42¾c bid. July was also easier, at 43⅜@43¾c, closing at 43⅜c. August sold at 44⅛@44¼c.

OATS—Were slow at the opening, but the market later was quite animated, and advanced ¼@⅜c, closing ¼c above Friday's latest figures on the early deliveries. No. 2 gilt-edged opened at 38c, and sold later at 38¼c. May opened at 37⅝c, and advanced to 38⅛c, at which price it closed. June opened at 37⅝c, selling at 38c at the close. July opened at 36⅛c, advanced to 37c, and closed at 36⅞c. July opened at 29⅜c, advanced to 29¾c, and closed weak at 29⅝c. The sample market was fairly active. Cash sales were made of 14 cars at 38@38⅛c for No. 2 in store; 22 cars by sample at 37½c for rejected mixed; 38@40c for rejected white; 38⅛@39c for No. 2; and 40@40½c for No. 2 white on track; 46 cars at 33c for rejected white; 37@38⅛c for No. 2; 39@41c for No. 2 white free on board. Total, equal to about 57,000 bu.

RYE—Was dull and nominal, with little business of any kind transacted. Spot was nominal at $1.15@1.16, with seller May nominally at $1.15@1.18, June $1.12, July 91½@92½c, and August salable at 77c. Cash sales were made of 1 car by sample at $1.17 for No. 2 on track. Total, 500 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, with No. 2 cash nominally at $1.02½, No. 3 at 90c, and No. 4 at [illegible]@85c. Nothing was done in futures. Cash sales were made of 1 car by sample at $1.00 for No. 3 on track. Total, 500 bu.

After the Board, June lard sold at $10.97½, and June ribs at $8.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The market continues firm, and trade very active. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8 @9
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@5

BUTTER—The butter market remains in much the same condition as on the earlier days of the week. There is a constantly increasing supply, and with the demand restricted to meeting immediate wants receivers find it difficult to prevent an accumulation. Prices are weak and very irregular. We quote:

Creamery, choice	23@25	Dairy, fair to good	15@18
Creamery, fair to good	21@22	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	20@21	Grease	7@ 9

BAGGING—In this branch of trade a fair business was in progress. Orders were mostly for moderate quantities, but in the aggregate a liberal volume of sales was accomplished. Prices remain as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	23 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

BUILDING MATERIAL—Bricks continue firm, at our quotations. Other articles remain steady. We quote:

Common brick, per 1,000	$11.00@12.00
Lime in bulk, delivered	85@1.00
Do in brls	90@1.00
Louisville cement in sacks	75@ .80
Do in brls	1.00@1.25
Milwaukee cement in sacks	75
Do in brls	1.00
English Portland cement	3.75@4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu	15
White sand, per brl	1.25
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.70@1.80
New York stucco	1.60@1.75

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 90@95c for pork barrels and $1.07½@1.10 for lard tierces.

CHEESE—For mild full-cream cheese and the best skims the demand was sufficient to absorb the supply coming in from day to day, but there is a considerable accumulation of lower grades, and the anxiety of holders to realize keeps prices weak. We still quote as follows:

Full cream	13 @14
Part skim, extra	10 @10½
Part skim, fair to good	8 @ 9
Part skim, hard	6 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Remains inactive. Buyers are taking just enough to last until the first arrivals by lake, when a smart decline in prices is promised. We still quote as follows, though there is more or less cutting all around:

Anthracite	$8.50	Blossburg	$6.00
Erie	8.50	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	5.25
Piedmont	6.75	Illinois	4.25

EGGS—Were in liberal supply at 10½@11c per doz.

FISH—Were quoted as before. Trade remains quiet at the prices given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.90 @ 4.00
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Bloaters, smoked, per 100	1.10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	4.50 @ 4.75
Codfish—New	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.20
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Domestic dried fruits are receiving considerable attention and show decided firmness. Of foreign varieties prunes and currants alone are in much demand. Values are well supported all around:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4¾@ 5¼
Do, new	5¾@ 6
Raisins, layers	2.05 @2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, Valencia	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15 @2.20
Zante currants	6¼@ 6½
Citron	18 @ 19
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, evaporated	8¾@ 9
Apples, Eastern	4½@ 5
Apples, Southern	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6¾@ 7
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries	9 @ 9½
Pitted cherries	18 @ 19
NUTS.	
Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16 @ 16½
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	5¾@ 6¼
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—There is no change to note in the market. We quote:

City white	6¾@7
City brown	4¾@5
City yellow	5¾@5⅞
Country white "A"	6 @6⅛
Country white "B"	5½
Country yellow	5⅛
Country brown	4¾

GREEN FRUITS—Dealers report an active trade at the prices given below:

Apples, per brl	$2.50@ 3.00
Cranberries, per brl	4.00@ 5.00
Cranberries, per box	1.00@ 1.50
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Valencia oranges, per case	12.00
Messinas, per box	5.00@ 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	35.00
California oranges	6.00
Red bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Yellow bananas	2.00@ 4.50
Pine apples	3.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—The coffee market was without noteworthy change. There is a somewhat freer movement than before the decline, but buyers are not yet taking hold very liberally, and prices are still weak. Sugars are in good request and are strong. Rice was steady, as were also sirups, molasses, starch, soaps, spices, etc. Below are the prices current:

RICE.	
Carolina	5¾@ 7
Louisiana	5½@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Java	20 @26½
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	15¼@15½
Rio, prime to choice	13¾@14½
Rio, fair to good	12½@13½
Rio, common	11¾@12¼
Rio, roasting	10½@11
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10 @10½
Crushed	10 @10⅛
Powdered	10 @10⅛
Granulated, standard	10
Granulated, not standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A standard	9½@ 9¾
A No. 2	9¼@ 9½
Extra C	8¾@ 8⅞
No. 1	8½@ 8¾
Yellow	6¾@ 8⅛
SIRUPS.	
Corn	32 @36
Sugar	35 @44
Blackstrap	25 @26
N. O. molasses	45 @60
SPICES.	
Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	16½@17
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—Was a little easier at our quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ₱ ton	$16.50@17.50
No. 2 timothy, ₱ ton on track	15.50@16.50
Mixed	14.50@15.50
Upland prairie	14.00@15.00
No. 1 prairie	10.00@11.00

HIDES—The market is a trifle firmer for No. 1, which are scarce and wanted. Damaged hides continue in liberal supply and dull. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₱ lb	9
Green-cured, heavy	8 @ 8¼
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls	6
Calf, ₱ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₱ lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	20 @28

HOPS—There is an active trade at our quotations:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	24@28
New York fair to choice	19@22
New York low grades	15@18
Pacific Coast choice	23@24
Pacific Coast mediums	18@20
Wisconsins	8@16

OILS—Were unchanged. The demand was fair and prices ruled firm, as given below:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16½
Carbon, 110 test	9¾
Carbon, 150 test	10¾
Carbon, 175 test	11
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	11¾
Carbon, Wisconsin test	10¾
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	13
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	14
Lard, winter-strained	85
Lard, No. 1	65@ 66
Lard, No. 2	51@ 52
Linseed, raw	56
Linseed, boiled	59
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	40
Miners' oil	62@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—Peachblows are becoming scarce, the sound qualities commanding 95c@$1.00 by the car-lot. Early rose sell at 70@75c per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens were firm at 11c for live and 12@12½c for dressed.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.85
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.95
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEED—Were dull, and no transactions of note were made. Sales were made of 54 bags timothy seed at $2.40@2.65 for common to prime; 126 bags millet at $1.30@1.35 for common; 31 bags clover seed at $4.30 for part mammoth and $4.15 for prime. The offerings were light all around. Flaxseed was held at $1.13, with $1.12 bid.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6@6¼c for city and 5½@5¾c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WOOL—Continues dull:

Good to choice medium tub	39@42
Coarse and dingy tub	33@37
Fine and unwashed fleece	19@24
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium unwashed fleece	25@27
Medium washed fleece	35@38
Fine washed fleece	33@36
Coarse washed fleece	30@35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,128	16,547	1,608
Tuesday	3,840	19,074	2,749
Wednesday	5,039	23,799	2,534
Thursday	5,916	22,493	2,020
Friday	3,717	18,936	1,079
Saturday	2,200	13,000	700
Total	24,870	113,849	10,690
Same week in 1880	19,634	125,130	7,367
Same week in 1879	18,139	94,415	4,369
Same week in 1878	19,220	75,942	2,680
Same week in 1877	20,243	67,633	5,277
Week ending April 30	26,090	94,713	9,633
Shipments—			
Monday	1,417	3,667	1,035
Tuesday	2,099	3,329	1,904
Wednesday	2,660	6,374	1,329
Thursday	3,110	2,738	300
Friday	3,128	5,494	146
Total	12,414	21,602	4,814

From the Liverpool edition of the *Drovers' Journal* of April 23:

> American cattle are at present 1d per lb lower than a year ago in the English markets, while they are nearly 1c dearer in America. One cannot see where the profit comes in at present to the American exporter.
>
> If cattle buyers in Chicago or Boston for the Liverpool market think they can pass off "hoppers" and "kangaroos" for first-class stock, and get first-class prices, they will probably realize their error when they come to get returns of "account sales."
>
> At Deptford, on Monday, 1,450 American bullocks were tied for sale in the lairages, and only 1,150 were sold, a few prime animals made 7d, or 14c, but the great bulk sold at 6¾d, and perhaps in instances a shade below that.
>
> The Gradgrinds in the trade say that it now costs £24 to land a prime 1,400-lb American bullock in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, and that all the same bullock will realize is £22 10s to £23. Yet those wonderful American shippers continue in their business, much to the astonishment of the people on this side.

The strike of the switchmen interfered to some extent with the course of trade at the yards during the past week. The stock trains all arrived and discharged their freight with a fair degree of promptness, but the shipments eastward were subjected to annoying delays, and the market at times was depressed in consequence. The receipts, though for the time of year much above the average, were unquestionably less than they would have been but for the floods, which practically cut off supplies from beyond the Missouri. As compared with the corresponding week last year an increase of about 5,000 cattle and 3,300 sheep, and a decrease of between 11,000 and 12,000 hogs is noted. Prices were more or less unsettled throughout. They closed ⅛@⅛c higher for cattle, 5@10c lower for hogs, and about steady for sheep.

CATTLE—More than ordinary activity characterized the cattle market during the past week. The yards fairly swarmed with buyers, and with all classes apparently eager to secure stock trading was brisk at advancing prices. Although the supply exceeded by some 5,000 head the total for the corresponding week in any previous year, there were not enough cattle to meet the demand, and an advance in fair to extra grades of from ¼@⅜c was the result. Butchers' stuff and stockers did not show so great a change, 10@15c covering the advance in those descriptions. In quality the offerings were a good average. Not many extra cattle were seen, but the percentage of good to choice droves was large, and the great bulk of the daily arrivals changed owners at prices ranging from $4.75 upward to $5.50. There were numerous sales at $5.65@5.85, and a few at $6.00@6.15. Not much stuff sold below $3.50, common stockers and very ordinary butchers' stuff going at $3.75@4.00. There was a well sustained demand for stockers and feeders. The former sold at $3.50@4.35 and the latter at $4.50@5.00. Veals, stock calves, and new milch cows were also in good request and were salable at $3.50@6.50, $10.00@18.00 per head, and $30.00@55.00 per head respectively. There was a lively market on Saturday and the supply was quickly disposed of at strong prices. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.80
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.40@4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@6.50

HOGS—The market opened favorably for sellers. The run for Monday and Tuesday was moderate, and as there was a strong demand both from shippers and the local trade sellers were enabled to force up prices 10@15c, poor to best light selling at $5.85@6.25 and poor to choice heavy at $5.85@6.60. Since Tuesday, however, the market has worked in the other direction, and closing prices are 5@10c lower than those current one week ago. Only about one-fifth of the supply was taken by shippers. Continued improvement in quality is noted. The past week's offerings were the best of the season thus far. There was a fairly active movement on Saturday at an average reduction from Friday's prices of 5c, closing prices being $5.70@6.05 for poor to prime light and $5.70@6.40 for poor to choice heavy.

SHEEP—Have continued in large supply, but, under a liberal shipping and local demand, prices were well sustained. They advanced a trifle early in the week, but fell off later, and closing steady at $5.00@6.25 for poor to extra wooled, and at $3.75@5.00 for poor to choice shorn. Of shorn sheep the receipts are now increasing quite rapidly. Buyers seem to give them the preference over wooled, other things being equal.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1,200; exporters, $5.75@6.00; fair to good steers, $5.25@5.65; common to medium, $4.75@5.20; Colorado steers, $4.65@5.40; wintered Texans, $4.70@5.15; native butchers' steers, $4.75@5.35; feeding steers, $4.90@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, none; sheep scarce and wanted; clipped range, $3.50@4.75.

HOGS—Active and higher for light grades; Yorkers and Baltimores, $5.90@6.10; mixed packing, $5.75@6.00; choice to fancy, $6.15@6.40; pigs, $5.00@5.40; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 4,400.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 293; shipments, 468; active and firmer; native shippers, $4.50@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $3.65@4.60; native cows, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 705; shipments, 334; firmer; choice, $5.55@5.60; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.45@5.55.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—HOGS—Firm; best shipping, $6.00@6.25; Yorkers, $5.50@5.90; receipts, 2,300.

CATTLE—Demand active; shipping, $4.50@5.50; butchers', $3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; receipts, 715; shipments, 625.

SHEEP—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $4.65@6.20; packing and butchers', $5.60@6.40; receipts, $1,100; shipments, 1,600.

LUMBER.

There were no lumber cargoes on the market Saturday, the few arriving going direct to the yards. Cargo prices remain as follows:

Green piece stuff	$10.00@10.50
Green common inch	12.00@16.00
Green medium	13.00@17.00
Green good inch	15.00@17.50
Standard shingles	2.45@ 2.50
Extra shingles	2.65@ 2.70
Lath	1.75@ 1.87½

The Lumbermen's Exchange at its meeting on Saturday revised the yard list, with the following result:

	Green.	Dry.
First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	$	43.00
Third clear do		37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding		20.00
Common dressed siding		18.50
Flooring, second common dressed		32.00
Box boards, 13 inch		43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough		37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch		33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch		28.00
Fencing, first quality		13.50
Fencing, No. 2		11.50
Common boards, 12@18 ft		13.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft		14.50
Common dimension stuff		11.50
Dimension stuff, 20x30 ft		15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	12.00	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.00	3.15
Shingles, extra A	2.75	2.90
Shingles, standard	2.65	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New, 5s 1½d; old, 5s 6½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—PROVISIONS—Hams—Long clear steady at 44s. Beef—India mess firm at 82s; extra India mess firm at 108s; prime mess firmer at 7ss. Lard—Prime Western dull at 57s 6d.

RESIN—Common London firmer at 5s 3d.

ANTWERP, May 7.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

LONDON, May 7.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—COTTON—Moderate demand; 5⅞@5 15-16; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000.

BEEF—Mess, 78s.

The following were received at the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Wheat steady; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s 11d. Corn steady at 5s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and firm; red winter and California advanced 3d. Corn not much doing. To arrive—Wheat firm. Corn advanced 3d. Pork, 72s. Lard, 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 44s; short clear, 45s. Tallow, 34s 6d. Cheese, 71s. Beef, 77s.

LONDON, May 7.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held; fair average red winter, 47s 6d; fair average California, 46s@48s 6d. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 25s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm; corn a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—COTTON—Quiet; 10 9-16@10 13-16c; futures dull and steady; May, 10.33c; June, 10.43c; July, 10.52c; August, 10.59c; September, 10.34c; October, 10c; November, 9.88c; December, 9.88c; January, 9.98c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 31,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—White scarce; ½@1c higher; other kinds ½@¾c lower; receipts, 131,000 bu; exports, 208,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.21½; No. 3 spring, $1.17¾@$1.19; No. 2 do, $1.24; No. 2 Chicago, $1.26; ungraded red, $1.15@1.28½; No. 3 do, $1.23@1.28½; No. 2 do, $1.28@1.28⅜; mixed winter, $1.24; ungraded white, $1.18@1.24; No. 2 do, $1.25@1.25½; No. 1 do, $1.27@1.28¼; No. 2 red, May, $1.24½@1.25; June, $1.21⅞@1.22⅜; July, $1.19½@1.20; August, $1.16. Corn—Cash higher and options lower; receipts, 60,000 bu; exports, 94,000 bu; ungraded, 57@62c; No. 3, 59@59½c; steamer, 61@61⅛c; No. 2, 62@62⅛c; steamer yellow, 62¼c; low mixed, 63c; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 2 May, 56½@57¼c; June, 55⅛@55¼c; July, 55⅛@56¼c. Oats lower; receipts, 11,000 bu; Western mixed, 44½@47½c; white do, 47@55c.

HAY—In fair demand at 90@95c.

HOPS—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar—Fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses steady and in moderate demand. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 80⅝c; crude, 6⅞@7½c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅛@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 38@38½c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady at 13@13½c.

LEATHER—Steady and moderately active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 22@25c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 31@45c; pulled, 20@38c; unwashed, 12@30c; Texas, 14@26c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and easier; old mess, $16.25; new do, $17.75. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, 9c; short do, 9⅛c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $11.55@11.60.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm at 20@24c.

CHEESE—Dull at 10@13c.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull; new sheathing, 26c; ingot lake, 18¾@18⅞c. Pig-iron dull; Scotch, 20@24c; American, 18@25c. Russia sheeting, 13@15c. Nails—Cut, $3.05@3.15; clinch, $4.65@5.65.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—FLOUR—Firm; Western extras, $3.75@4.25; Minnesota extras, $5.40@6.00; Ohio good, fancy, $5.75@6.00; Illinois good, $5.50; Minnesota patent process, fair, $7.00; good, $7.25; Western patents, $5.90. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat less active; No. 2 red, elevator, car-lots, $1.28; No. 1, on track, $1.30; No. 2 red, May, $1.23¾@1.24; June, $1.21@1.21¼; July, $1.17@1.17⅛. Corn in good demand; sail mixed, grain depot, 59c; steamer, on track, 59c; sail mixed, May, 58½@58⅝c; June, 55¾@56¼c; July, 55⅛@56c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 50@52c; No. 3 do, 50½c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull, except fancy; fresh receipts scarce and wanted; creamery, extra, 24@25c; do, good to choice, 20@24c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 23@25c; dairy, extra, 18c; do, good to choice, 14@17c.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm; 12½c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 12½c; fair to good, 11½@12¼c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 7¾c.

WHISKY—In fair demand; $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,700 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 9,500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and closing steady; winter red, spot, $1.26@1.26½; May, $1.23⅜@1.24½; June, $1.21@1.21½; July, $1.17⅜@1.17½; August, $1.13⅜@1.13½. Corn—Western firmer; closing steady; Western mixed, spot, 58½@58⅝c; May, 57⅛@58c; June, 55⅜@56c; July, 55½@56c; steamer, 56½@57c. Oats steady; Western white, 48@50c; mixed, 47@47½c. Rye nominally at $1.13@1.15.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull.

EGGS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, 9¼@11½c. Sugar firm.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.10.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,804 brls; wheat, 24,500 bu; corn, 10,026 bu; oats, 781 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000; corn, 49,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 335,000 bu; corn, 144,376 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.09½ cash; $1.08⅜@1.09½ May; $1.07⅝@1.08⅜ June; $1.02⅝@1.03⅝ July; 98⅝@99⅝c August; 98@98⅝c year; No. 3 do, $1.04; No. 4 do, 98c bid. Corn lower; 43¾@43⅞c cash; 43⅜@43⅝c May; 42⅜@42⅝c June; 43⅛c July; 43⅝@43⅞c August. Oats lower; 37c cash; 36⅛@36⅜c June; 34@34⅛c July; 26⅛@26⅜c August. Rye nominal. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Dull at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Lower at 9c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing at $17.40. Dry salt meats unchanged. Bacon firm at $6.50, 9.75, $9.62½. Lard easier at 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 7,800 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 118,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—COTTON—Dull; 10¼c.

FLOUR—Firmer but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.12. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 40½c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 at $1.25. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $17.25@17.40. Lard dull and lower; $11.05. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $6.00; clear rib, $8.50. Bacon quiet but firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.05.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened and closed strong; No. 2 hard, $1.11; No. 2 regular, $1.03⅝; May, $1.03⅝; June, $1.05@1.05⅛; July, $1.05⅛; August, $1.02; No. 3 Milwaukee, 96⅛c; No. 4, nominal. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 43c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37½c. Rye firmer; No. 2, $1.14. Barley dull; No. 2, 98½c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $17.30 cash and June; $17.35 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.07 cash and June; $11.12 July.

HOGS—Easier; $5.80@6.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 1,200 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $5.00@6.12½.

GRAIN—Oats higher; 49c.

HAY—Higher; prime, $26.50; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; old, $16.50; new, $18.25@18.37½.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 85c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9½@13c. Sugar dull; common to good common, 6@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 7@7⅜c; prime to choice, 7¾@8c; yellow clarified, 8½@8¾c. Molasses dull; inferior, 18@20c; common, 23@25c; fair, 27@28c; prime, 30@35c; fermenting, 18@35c; cistern-bottoms, 35@50c. Rice quiet but steady; ordinary to prime, 4½@5¾c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.12; amber do, $1.15; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.15½; May, $1.14¾; June, $1.13⅞; July, $1.09; August, $1.05⅞; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.11⅝; No. 2 D. & M. red, $1.14¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 48c; No. 2, spot, 48⅛c; May, 47⅝c; July, 47¾c; rejected, 47c; damaged, 40c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 40c; No. 2 white, 42c; rejected, 38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 7.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged. Oats unsettled and scarce; No. 1 and extra white, 55@57c; No. 2 white, 54@55c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 52@53c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 22@23c; choice ladle-packed, 15@16c; fair and good, 13@14c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 12½@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,700 brls, 4,200 sacks; corn 26,000 bu; wheat, 43,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 260 brls; corn, 2,100 bu; wheat, 48,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 7.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high mixed, 42@42½c; mixed, 42c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 40½c. Rye firmer; No. 2, $1.18½@1.19.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,775 bu; corn, 78,750 bu; oats, 19,200 bu; rye, 1,825 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 57,500 bu; oats, 14,875 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 2,448 bu; shipments, 2,900; market unsettled; No. 3, cash, 92¼c; May, 93⅛c; No. 2, cash, 97½c. Corn—Receipts, 5,267; shipments, 9,385; firm; No. 2, cash, 36¾c; May, 36⅛c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 7.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot quiet; May and June in good demand; No. 1 white, $1.12; May and June, $1.10⅝@1.10¾; July, $1.07; August, $1.06⅛; No. 2 white, $1.09; No. 2 red, $1.15 bid. Receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 98,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Neglected and nominally unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; sales 14 cars No. 2 mixed Western on track at 51c; 3 cars high mixed at 51½c. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.10½@1.11. Corn steady; 44¾@45½c. Oats quiet; 38@40c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.25. Corn nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—PETROLEUM—Quiet. Standard white, 110 test, 7¼c.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—PETROLEUM—Active; crude firmer; United certificates, 81¼c; refined, 7⅝@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅜c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 8c; net receipts, 435 bales; gross, 1,048; exports, Great Britain, 2,400; continent, 1,200; sales, 5,000; stock, 216,710.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 7.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady; 35c.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following list of patents issued during the past week to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

C. W. Baldwin, Chicago, elevator.
M. L. Baxter, Aurora, spittoon-cane.
C. M. Brown, Chicago, power-hammer.
W. Cahoon, Jr., Chicago, compound water-cock and cut-off.
E. B. Carpenter, Mendota, organ-coupler (reissue).
Z. Cobb, Chicago, door-spring.
L. M. Devore, Freeport, door-spring.
J. M. Dodge, Chicago, drive-chain.
W. D. Ewart, Chicago, drive-chain.
H. Fake, Chicago, waterwheel.
D. Goodwillie, Chicago, egg-carrier.
L. Heller, Saybrook, lever for moving cars.
F. B. Mix, Decatur, spring-bed.
J. C. Moffitt, Wyoming, car-coupling.
K. Muench, Chicago, burglar-alarm.
H. Schmidt, Chicago, engraver's vise.
A. St. Mary, Decatur, hog-trap.
D. C. Stover, Freeport, door-spring.

WISCONSIN.

T. H. Baldwin, Baraboo, spring motor.
F. Chichester, Milwaukee, tilting chair.
E. J. Olson, Leeds, churn.
C. Schultz, Milwaukee, machine for dressing hides.
S. Sykes, Chippewa Falls, sawdust feeder (reissue).

MICHIGAN.

E. J. Devens, Coldwater, fanning-mill.
A. G. Fuller, Grand Rapids, folding adjustable chair.
H. Hitchcock, Lyons, sulky revolving rake.
E. L. Phipps, Milford, knob attachment.
J. H. Phipps, Fenton, type-writer (reissue).
G. F. Stratton, Detroit, making picture-moldings.
L. Thierry, Detroit, pipe-elbow seaming machine.
L. G. Woolley, Mendon, electric lamp.

MINNESOTA.

H. Weber, Jr., Grand Meadow, plow-sulky.

IOWA.

P. C. Compton, Ames, grain and seed separator.
J. C. Garretson, Salem, gate.
A. Lewis, Monticello, milk-skimming device.
T. McCosh, Burlington, road-scraper.
J. M. G. Mouck and George, Fairfield, lamp-burner.
H. E. Reeves, Fort Dodge, sulky-plow.
G. B. St. John, Cedar Rapids, plow.
W. E. Vernon, Oskaloosa, coffee-roaster, etc.
A. W. Wheeler, Ridgeway, draft-equalizer.

INDIANA.

A. D. Cook, Lawrenceburg, well-point.
W. F. Cornelius, Muncie, roller-skate.

Fires in 1881.

If the current year continues as it has begun promises to furnish another gloomy chapter in the annals of the insurance companies. The statistics of the *Insurance Chronicle* show that the total number of fires in the United States and Canada for the month of March was 1,030, in which the aggregate loss was $6,860,100, and the loss to insurance companies $4,158,200. The following is a comparison with the same month in previous years:

Year.	Aggregate losses.	Loss to ins'nce cos.	No. of fires.
1881	$6,860,100	$4,158,200	1,030
1880	6,761,500	4,262,700	1,027
1879	7,273,200	3,728,500	1,299
1878	7,468,100	4,148,500	1,188
1877	7,091,800	4,429,000	821

Comparing the first three months of the year with the same period in previous years it appears that 1881 has been the most destructive, with the exception of 1879, when the New York dry-goods district was visited by a disastrous conflagration:

Year.	Aggregate losses.	Loss to ins'nce cos.	No. of fires.
1881	$20,578,100	$12,855,100	2,857
1880	18,386,900	11,695,800	2,790
1879	25,838,500	16,457,100	3,537
1878	18,536,100	11,214,900	2,920
1877	17,769,900	10,517,300	2,612

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MEDICAL.

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DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	* 2:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aCedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
aFreeport, R'kford&Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	*10:35 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 9:00 p m	*10:20 a m
aElgin Express	4:45 p m	[illegible]
aElgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 2:40 p m
aElgin Express	* 4:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
aElgin Express	5:15 p m	*10:30 a m
aElgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	* 8:45 a m *10:15 a m

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	9:45 a m	b 3:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls&Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:01 p m	b 1:50 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison &Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	b 3:05 p m
aKansas City & Denver Express	12:45 p m	a 3:05 p m
aAurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	a 2:30 p m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	10:20 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:25 p m	b 6:45 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:25 p m	b11:00 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 7:50 a m
cAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
aDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

General Depot: Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien or via La Crosse & Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
KansasCity,Denv'r,Pueblo,Leadville & California Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City,Santa Fé, New Mexico,Arizona&California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m § 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*†9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 3:00 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*†9:10 p m	† 7:30 a m

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 4:05 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:40 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

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